The New-York Times

VOL. XV......NO. 4458. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Proceedings of Congress Yesterday.

Important Resolutions and Bills Introduced in the House.

The Proposed Military Railroad from New-York to Washington.

Maximilian Charged with Kidnapping an American Child.

The Withdrawal of the Military Forces from the South.

Interesting Speeches on the Question of Reconstruction.

Gen. Howard on the Restoration of Abandoned Rebel Property.

How the Test Oath Works in the South.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

Both Houses of Congress were fully attended to-day. The Senate, either out of respect to ANDREW JACKSON and the battle of New-Orleans, or because it had nothing to do, had but a short session and adjourned at 1 o'clock. But the House went to work in earnest, and a perfect cloud of resolutions, bills, &c., many of them very important, were introduced and referred, and, in addition, three lengthy speeches were made in Committee of the Whole on the reconstruction question. Polygamy was let alone, but MAXIMILIAN was duly overhauled. Mr. GREEN CLAY SMITH, of Kentucky, proposed an inquiry to the President to know whether this government had been called upon to interfere to prevent the seizure of the son of an American lady, Mme. ITURBIDE, now residing in Georgetown, by MAXIMILIAN, for the purpose of making him a Prince. The resolution was adopted; whereupon Mr. RITTER, of Kentucky, overhauled the Mexican Express Company by resolution, said company being supposed to do a contraband trade between New-York and Vera Cruz. The House began to exhibit disgust at this persistent hammering of the Mexican business, and it was with difficulty that enough members were spurred up to sustain the demand for the previous question on the passage of the resolution, although the sense of the House is by no means doubtful on this subject.

The principal interest of the day centered in the speeches made in the Committee of the Whole by Messrs. LATHAM of West Virginia, BLAINE of Maine, and SHELLABARGER of Ohio. Mr. LATHAM ably controverted the doctrine that the States have lost their individuality as States, and that they must, therefore, be treated as conquered enemies. Mr. BLAINE, in a brief speech, opposed the adoption of the amendment to the constitution which provides that suffrage instead of population shall be the basis of representation, on the ground, firstly, that it would be to degrade suffrage and create a strife among States and parties to create new voters with every recurring census; and, secondly, that it would reduce the representation of the older States unduly in consequence of the emigration of voters from them to the newer States. Mr. BLAINE pressed his points strongly, and proposed a modification of the amendment so that representation shall still be based on population, but that any persons who shall be excluded by the laws of any State from suffrage on account of race or color, shall be deducted from the population in making the estimate for apportionment. The practical operation of this proposition would be to restrict the effect of the proposed amendment to those States which shall exclude the negro from the right of voting.

Mr. SHELLABARGER followed Mr. BLAINE, and read a compact and powerful speech in support of the doctrine of State suicide. It was the ablest argument that has yet been made on that side. A large portion of it was devoted to a reply to the speech of Mr. RAYMOND.

The resolution of Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, which passed to-day, is a specimen of the manner in which some of the radical gentlemen evince their anxiety to avoid a conflict. It proposes, as the sense of the House, that the maintenance of the authority of the government and the protection of loyal citizens at the South, demand that the military force now in the Southern States shall not be withdrawn until Congress shall have ascertained and report that it can be safely done. This is a direct interference with the constitutional prerogative of the President, as Commander-in-Chief. Suppose the War Department and Gen. GRANT continue to muster out troops and reduce expenses, are these gentlemen going to put a stop to it? It is quite remarkable that while these Radicals profess the greatest anxiety to avoid a conflict with the President, they are constantly provoking it by such resolutions.

Mr. MORRILL, Chairman of the Ways and Means, to-day reported Secretary MCCULLOCH's bill to authorize the issue of bonds for funding obligations of the United States, and for other purposes. The bill enables the Secretary of the Treasury to fund United States notes, Treasury notes, temporary loans, clearing-house certificates, certificates of indebtedness, and the floating debt of every description, and to pay whatever amount may be required for the existing and matured indebtedness and current expenses of the government. The Secretary is authorized to issue, to the amount that may be required, coupon registered bonds of the United States, payable in not over forty years from date, and redeemable at such time after date as may be fixed by him. Such bonds may be sold, and principal and interest may be made payable either in the United States or in Europe, and such of said bonds as are payable in the United States shall bear interest at not over six per cent.; and bonds payable in Europe shall bear interest at not over five per cent., principal and interest payable in coin. The Secretary is authorized to sell the bonds at their market value for coin, or for foreign coin or exchange, or for United States notes, Treasury notes, National bank notes, or any other obligation of the United States. He may also exchange any bonds authorized by this act for any other bonds of the United States, or for any bonds authorized by this act, and they are to be exempt from State or municipal taxation. The bill further provides that compound interest notes, now a legal tender for their face, shall cease to be a legal tender from and after their maturity. Section 7 repeals the Sinking Fund Act of July, 1862.

Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill to-day to appoint a commission, to consist of the Postmaster, the Mayor and the President of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New-York, to select and purchase a site and erect a building for a post-office in that city; the selection of the site and the adoption of plans for the building to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General.

Mr. RAYMOND also introduced a bill to amend all existing naturalization laws, by striking out the words which limit their operations to white citizens, so that black men can be naturalized and receive passports. Another section declares that all persons born or to be born in the United States, shall be considered citizens of the United States, and entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizenship, without distinction of race or color. This gives colored persons access as parties and as witnesses in all State and United States courts.

A proposition was referred to the Committee on Banks and Currency to-day, in the House, to report upon the expediency of making National bank-notes a legal tender.

The Air-Line Railroad Bill proper, proposing a new route to New-York, was introduced into the House to-day by Mr. STEVENS; though there is great question of its passage, yet a strong argument in its favor is coincident with its introduction, namely, the delay and interruption of railway travel to-day by the ice in the Susquehanna at Havre-de-Grace. The preamble to the bill sets forth that the necessities of the government require the construction of a national military and postal railroad between the Cities of Washington and New-York. Among the corporators named are Alex. T. Stewart, Henry G. Stebbins, Marshall O. Roberts, Alex. S. Diven, C. G. Miller, R. B. Minturn, D. Hoadly, Charles A. Secor, Dean Richmond, H. B. Claflin and Wm. B. Duncan, of New-York; Judson Kilpatrick and Marcus L. Ward, of New-Jersey; a large number from Pennsylvania, and Geo. A. Riggs and H. K. Cooke, of District of Columbia; B. F. Newcombe and Geo. F. Small, of Maryland. The second section authorizes the company in the name and behalf of the United States to survey, locate, lay out, construct, equip, maintain, operate, use, collect tolls upon, and enjoy a continuous line of railway with one or more tracks between the cities of Washington and New-York. The engineer is to be appointed by the corporation, but to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The route is to be through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and first-class passengers are to be carried at three cents a mile, and the road is to cross the Susquehanna River above tide water.

THE FREEDMEN—COMMUNICATION FROM GEN. HOWARD.

The following was communicated to the House to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 20th of December, 1865, directing the Superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau to inform this House whether any real estate seized under the act of 17th of July, 1864, as enemy's property, and the title of which by that act was vested in the United States, had been assigned or allotted to freedmen for a residence and homestead by order of any department of the government; and if so, whether the same has been restored to the rebel owner, and the people of color ordered off, and by whose authority; and also, whether the abandoned plantations had been occupied and thus restored; and, if known to the said Superintendent of the Bureau, to state under what pretence of authority property once vested in the United States under the confiscation of enemies' not as traitors' property, was taken from the United States and bestowed on conquered enemies. I have the honor to submit the following information: A number of pieces of property seized and condemned under the act of July, 17, 1864, are occupied by freedmen under the supervision of this bureau. The records of this office do not show, however, that only such property has been actually allotted to them for homesteads. No property of this character occupied by freedmen has been restored to former owners. A large number of abandoned plantations have been occupied by freedmen, and in the States of South Carolina and Georgia a few plantations of this character have been actually allotted to freedmen as homesteads under the provisions of Gen. SHERMAN's Special Field Order No. 15. The records of this office show that no plantations so allotted have been restored to former owners. Many of the abandoned plantations occupied by, but not allotted to freedmen, have been restored to former owners; but in such cases care has always been taken to prevent suffering resulting from such action. No property vested in the United States under the confiscation of enemies' property has been taken from the United States and bestowed on conquered enemies. Evidence that property has not been libelled under the act of July 17, 1864, or, if libelled, that proceedings against it have been dismissed by the United States Courts is always required before property in the hands of the bureau is restored to former owners. It is proper, however, to state that the amount of property held as enemies' property and the amount actually alloted to freedmen as homesteads is a very small proportion of the entire amount in the hands of this bureau. The real property turned over to it at its organization was seized for the most part as abandoned. It was intended not only to allot this to freedmen, but also to use it as a means of revenue; for the latter purpose it had already become exceedingly useful and valuable to the bureau, and measures had been initiated to use portions for the former purpose when, on the 16th of August, instructions were received to the effect that abandoned property should be restored to former owners when pardoned. Under those instructions the bureau has parted with the greater part of this property. Its tenure upon it has been rendered so uncertain that the steps taken to allot it to freedmen have been countermanded in most instances, and its revenue has been so curtailed that it is not a self-supporting institution. Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) O. O. HOWARD, Maj.-Gen. Com'd'g.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1866.

IN REGARD TO THE TEST OATH.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day communicated the following statement of one of his Assessors of the Internal Revenue, showing the difficulty in finding officers who can take the test oath:

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRD DISTRICT OF GEORGIA, AUGUSTA, Dec. 20, 1865.

SIR: I am constrained to write you in relation to the repeal or modification of the test oath, so far as it relates to the internal revenue officers, at least Assessors, in the Southern States. I have labored assiduously to find competent men who could take the oath for assistants, and have to report that I failed to find any such except in a single instance, in my district, comprising twenty-three of the most populous counties in the State of Georgia. I have organized my district by allowing my assistants to take the oath of office and allegiance, and proceed to the discharge of their duties, trusting to Congress to provide for their payment, as directed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Many of the men are much reduced in circumstances by the war, and stand in imperative need of their pay, in order to provide for their families, and, indeed, some of them will be compelled soon to resign their places in order to engage in some business that will yield them ready money on which to live. I am satisfied that unless something is done in this matter immediately I shall be unable to assess the tax in my district. If Congress would so modify the oath as far as it relates to officers of the Internal Revenue and Post-office Department down here, I am sure it would be regarded everywhere and prove to be a patriotic measure, in which both North and South are equally interested. Unless something of the kind is done I am at a loss to know what we are to do.

Respectfully, J. BOWLES,
Assessor Third District of Georgia.

Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS.

The bill reported to-day by Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, provides:

First—That the Secretary of the Treasury shall be authorized to issue to the amount that may be required coupons or registered bonds of the United States, payable in not over forty years from date, and redeemable at such time after date as may be fixed by him; that such bonds may be sold, and the principal and interest may be made payable, either in the United States or in Europe, and such bonds as are payable at the Treasury of the United States shall bear interest not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and such as are made payable, principal and interest, in Europe shall bear interest not over five per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually; the portion payable at the Treasury shall be paid in the coin of the United States, and that payable in Europe shall be paid in the coin or currency of the country in which they shall be made payable; the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the denominations to be issued, and may dispose of the bonds at the market value for foreign coin or exchange, United States notes, Treasury notes or notes of National banks, or other obligations of the United States, and may exchange them for any other bonds of the United States; the bonds shall not be taxable by State or municipal authority.

Second—That these bonds shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct, and shall bear the written signatures of the Register of the Treasury, or other officers appointed to sign the same, and also, as an evidence of lawful issue, the imprint of a copy of the seal of the Treasury.

Third—Appropriates money for the necessary expenses of engraving, printing and preparing, issuing and selling, and for agents for this purpose in Europe.

Fourth—Makes it a felony to engrave, transfer, import or sell materials for such notes, except by authority of the Secretary, with a penalty of $20,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, or both.

Fifth—Reënacts all laws against counterfeiting applicable to these issues.

Sixth—Provides that the interest-bearing Treasury notes shall no longer be a legal-tender.

Seventh—Repeals the provision for a one per centum sinking fund.

MEASURES TO PREVENT SMUGGLING.

The Commissioner of Customs, Hon. N. SARGENT, having called together the Collectors and Special Treasury Agents of the Northern frontier, a meeting of these officers was held to-day in the Treasury Department to consult upon measures to prevent smuggling. The law as it now stands is found insufficient, and smugglers readily avail themselves of its weak points. Several drafts of bills were prepared to-day for presentation to Congress. The Commissioner has every assurance that Congress will immediately pass stringent laws that will put an end to the smuggling traffic.

PRIZE MONEY.

During the rebellion our government has paid $950,000 prize money. The business in this branch of the Third Auditor's Office has been kept up so promptly that now prizes are paid within a week after the presentation of the petition therefor. In the months of November and December last 26 prize cases were disposed of.

FIFTY CENT FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

A half million dollars in the new fifty cent fractional currency will be ready for distribution next week. This new issue bears upon it a very fine likeness of Gen. SPINNER, the U. S. Treasurer.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRATORS.

The awards for the capture of BOOTH and his confederate assassins has at length been determined in the War Department. The names of those adjudged to be entitled to portions of these awards will be made public in a few days.

MILITARY TRANSPORTATION TO TEXAS.

An Ex-General, who served under Gen. SHERMAN, has made a proposition to the government to take off its hand the entire matter of land transportation of the army in Texas. He proposes to furnish his own mules, wagons, etc., and do the whole thing for a less number of dollars in greenbacks than it has heretofore cost the government in gold dollars.

THE SALARY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day signed a warrant in favor of Mrs. LINCOLN for the sum of $25,000, less the amount Mr. LINCOLN had drawn for his salary in March last.

WHITE HOUSE LEVEES.

There will be no Presidential levees proper this season. The ladies of the White House, Mrs. PATTERSON and Mrs. STOVER, will receive company on Tuesdays from 7:30 to 1 P. M., on Fridays from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M. At these receptions the President will be present from time to time as his inclination may prompt, or the pressure of executive business will permit. The first reception takes place to-morrow evening.

ARMY AND NAVY PAYMENTS.

The Treasury disbursed for the week ending last Saturday to the Navy and War Departments $13,700,000; namely, to the War Department, $13,079,000; to the Navy Department, $621,000.

A NOVEL CASE.

A case of considerable interest, and involving novel legal questions, has just been presented to the government by an employé in the Navy Department, who asks remuneration for the use of his patent. It appears that while in the employ of the government he made certain valuable discoveries in machinery, which saved the United States Government several hundred thousand dollars; that immediately upon making his discovery he applied for and in due time received a patent for it. It is urged as against his present claim that he was receiving from the government his per diem regularly for his services, and that his skill and ingenuity were part of the consideration for which he was so paid. The claimant asserts that his discovery was the result of study and the work of his brain at his hours of leisure, and that the government therefore, if for no other reason, has no right whatever to the use of his patent.

THE CASE OF KOHNSTAMM.

Effort is being made here for the pardon of SOLOMON KOHNSTAMM, the notorious criminal who was sentenced by Judge NELSON to ten years' imprisonment in Sing Sing. KOHNSTAMM was indicted on forty-eight indictments by the Grand Jury, and convicted on the first and only one trial. A civil suit is now pending against KOHNSTAMM's estate for about a quarter of a million of dollars that it is alleged he obtained from the Government by fraud. From their known complicity with this criminal, two disbursing officers committed suicide, viz.: Capt. ELLWOOD, who cut his throat, and Capt. T. S. LARAND, who, after making a written confession of his guilt, drowned himself. The Attorney General sometime since reported adversely upon KOHNSTAMM's application for pardon.

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. W. HICKEY.

The funeral of Gen. WM. HICKEY, Chief Clerk of the Senate, took place to-day. Among the pall bearers were Senator WILSON and Col. JOHN W. FORNEY.

THE CASE OF DETECTIVE BAKER.

On account of the absence of one of the Judges of the court, the indictment against Government Detective L. C. BAKER for robbery was not tried to-day. The case will be called up on Wednesday.

A STEAMER DESTROYED.

The agents in Alexandria, Va., have received news of the destruction of the steamer *Liberty*, of the Express line between Alexandria and Philadelphia. The fire occurred on Thursday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, off Cedar Point, on the Potomac River. The vessel was run in to the Maryland shore, and barely reached it in time to save the lives of the officers and crew. The vessel and cargo were a total loss, the vessel having burnt to the water's edge before they left.

THE ANNAPOLIS NAVAL ACADEMY.

The expenses of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, as appears from a communication of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented to the House to-day, amount to the aggregate of $1,150,829 20 since the year 1845.

The amount expended for lands, buildings and appurtenances from the third quarter of 1845 to June 30, 1865, is $898,768 65; and for salaries from the first quarter of 1846 to June 30, 1865, $252,060 55.

EDUCATION IN ILLINOIS.

The State Educational Convention of Illinois, held at Joliet last week, on motion of the State Superintendant, adopted unanimously a resolution in favor of the Bureau of Education proposed by Mr. DONNELLY, and called upon their Representatives in Congress to sustain such a measure, and appointed the President of the State Normal University to confer with the educational conventions of other States. Similar resolutions have been adopted unanimously in the educational conventions of Michigan and Indiana. A National Educational Convention, to meet in this city, is talked of, to take action in reference to popular education in the Southern States.

MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

The select committee to devise suitable means to testify the national respect for the late President LINCOLN had a meeting this morning, and selected the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT to deliver the eulogy in February next, in place of EDWIN M. STANTON, declined.

MILD WEATHER AT WASHINGTON.

The thermometer at sunset was 16 degrees above zero.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON RAILROAD BILL.

The bill introduced by Representative STEVENS to-day sets forth that the necessities of the government require the construction of a national military and postal railroad between the cities of Washington and New-York. The company is authorized in the name and on behalf of the United States to survey, locate, lay out, construct, equip, maintain, operate, use, collect tolls upon and enjoy a continuous line of railway with one or more tracks between the cities of Washington and New-York. The engineer is to be appointed by the corporation, but to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior. The route is to be through the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, and first-class passengers are to be carried at three cents per mile, and the road is to cross the Susquehanna River above tide water.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....MONDAY, Jan. 8.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN WASHINGTON.

The President *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the Mayor of Washington, transmitting the results of the late election in the city on the subject of negro suffrage; which was ordered to lie upon the table.

SOUTHERN STATUTES OF LIMITATION.

Mr. MORGAN, of New-York, (Union,) presented the memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, asking for legislation to protect Northern creditors from the operation of Southern statutes of limitation; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EQUALIZATION OF PAY AND BOUNTY.

Several petitions of soldiers in the late war, asking for an equalization of pay and bounty, were offered and referred.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Dem.,) presented the credentials of RANDALL HUNT, Senator elect from the State of Louisiana; which were ordered to lie upon the table.

NEUTRALITY TOWARD MEXICO.

Mr. MCDOUGALL, of California, (Dem.,) offered a resolution calling on the President for information in regard to the issue of an order from the commanding officers of California, forbidding the exportation of arms over the frontier, and whether such order was not a violation of neutrality toward Mexico; which was adopted.

THE CLAIMS OF LOYAL SLAVE-OWNERS.

Mr. CRESSWELL, of Maryland, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling for information as to why the commission authorized to investigate the claims of loyal slave-owners to compensation for colored volunteers owing service to them, had not been appointed.

The Senate at 12:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PUBLIC LANDS IN SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. RICE, of Maine, (Union,) introduced a bill for the disposition of the public lands as homesteads in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisana, Arkansas and Florida; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill making additional appropriations to supply deficiencies for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1866; which was ordered to be printed.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, reported a bill to amend the act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New-York, (Union,) introduced a bill to amend the several acts of Congress relative to naturalization, and for other purposes; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NEW-YORK POST-OFFICE.

Mr. RAYMOND also introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Commissioner to purchase a site and erect thereon a building for a Post-office in the City of New-York; which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred, granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812 with Great Britain.

THE HARBOR OF MICHIGAN CITY.

On motion of Mr. ORTH, of Indiana, (Union,) it was resolved that the Committee on Commerce inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by Congress for the completion of the harbor at Michigan City, Ind.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. ORTH presented the resolutions of the State of Indiana in reference to the interference of European Powers in the affairs of the Republic of Mexico; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED BILLS.

On motion of Mr. ANCONA, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) it was resolved that the Committee on Banking and the Currency be requested to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the redemption of mutilated, defaced and worn out fractional currency by the United States Internal Revenue Collectors or other financial agents of the government in the several collection districts of the country.

MILITARY RAILROAD FROM NEW-YORK TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill authorizing the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union,) also introduced a bill for the establishment of a railroad between Washington and New-York, and to constitute the same a military highway and postal route. They were both referred to the select committee on that subject.

NATIONAL LABORATORY AND MINING ASSOCIATION.

Mr. MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Laboratory and Mining Association; which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

WAR CLAIMS AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

Mr. FRANCIS THOMAS, of Maryland, (Union,) introduced a bill providing for ascertaining and adjusting claims against the Government for injury or destruction of property by the military during the late rebellion; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

BILL TO INCORPORATE A STATIONERY COMPANY.

Mr. WALKER, of Ohio, (Union,) introduced a bill to incorporate the National Union Envelope and Paper Stamping Company of Washington; which was referred to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN OF 1861.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred, granting bounty and additional bounty to soldiers, seamen, and marines in the war of 1861, or their heirs; providing that those who entered the service on and after the 18th day of April, 1861, and before the 9th of April, 1865, to serve for one year or more, shall have a bounty of three hundred dollars, deducting the amount already received; those who entered previous to the 13th of April, 1861, three hundred dollars; those who entered between the 13th of April, 1861, and the 9th of April, 1865, for less than one year, one hundred dollars—those who reënlisted not to have charged against the amount of their first bounty; those who have been promoted from the ranks to be commissioned officers to have the bounty, and in case of the death of the soldier, seaman or marine, the bounty to be payable, first to his widow; second, if no widow, to his children; if minors, to their guardians; third, if no widow or children, then to the father; if no father, then to the mother; if neither father nor mother, then to the brothers and sisters.

NAVIGATION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HOGAN, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a bill for the protection of the navigation of the Mississippi River and its navigable tributaries; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Union,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to secure the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* to persons held in servitude, contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

KIDNAPPING AN AMERICAN CHILD.

Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President communicate to this House, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interests, any correspondence or other information in possession of the government, in regard to the kidnapping of the child of an American lady in the City of Mexico, by the usurper of that republic, so-called Emperor, under the pretence of making such child a Prince, and whether the United States has been asked to interfere, with a view to have the child restored to its parents, and what action, if any, had been taken upon the subject.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was agreed to, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to accept from the City of Philadelphia, on behalf of the government, the title to League Island, and to provide for the sale of the existing Navy-yard at Philadelphia, as soon as it can be accomplished consistently with the public good, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE MILITARY FROM THE SOUTH.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to the maintenance of the national authority and the protection of loyal citizens of the seceded States, it is the sense of the House that the military forces of the government should not be withdrawn from those States until the two Houses of Congress shall have ascertained and declared that their further presence there is no longer necessary.

The resolution was agreed to—yeas 94; nays 37.

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Anderson, Ashley of Nevada, Baker, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Broomall, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Conklin, Cook, Cullon, Defrees, Deming, Donelly, Driggs, Eggleston, Eliot, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hills, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Hubbard, Jenckes, Julian, Kelso, Kelley, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Morehead, Monill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, O'Neal, Orth, Paine, Plants, Patterson, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Scofield, Shellabarger, Spalding, Stevens, Thayer, Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New-York, Van Horn of Missouri, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Welker, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Windom—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Boyer, Brooks, Chanler, Davis, Dawson, Delano, Denison, Eldridge, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding of Kentucky, Hogan, Hubbell of New-York, Jas. M. Humphrey, Kerr, Latham, Le Blond, Marshall, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Rogers, Ross, Smith, Stillwell, Strouse, Taber, Taylor, Voorhees, Winfield, Woodbridge, Wright—37.

FUNDING UNITED STATES OBLIGATIONS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union,) from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill authorizing the issue of bonds for funding the obligations of the United States.

Ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS OF INQUIRY.

Various resolutions of inquiry on various subjects were agreed to.

RE-ISSUE OF MUTILATED BONDS.

On motion of Mr. SHELLABARGER, of Ohio, (Union,) the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing for the re-issue of mutilated bonds of the United States, and report by bill or otherwise.

THE SHENANDOAH.

A resolution was passed calling on the President for all information relative to the delivery up to the United States of the rebel pirate vessel *Shenandoah*.

EDUCATION OF COLORED CHILDREN.

Mr. ROLLINS, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) offered the following, which was agreed to:

Whereas, House rents are excessively high, and the means of educating colored children limited; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax of twenty per cent. on all rental of buildings which exceed $600 per annum, to be applied, independently of local District authorities, for the education of colored children, and to report by bill or otherwise.

POLYGAMY AND SLAVERY.

The House passed the bill heretofore offered by Mr. WARD, denouncing polygamy, and declaring that like its twin sister, slavery, it should be swept from the Territories of the Republic if it should require the whole power of the government to do so, and directing the inquiry into the conduct of certain government officials in Utah.

SPEECH OF MR. LATHAM ON THE REBELLION.

The House resolved itself into a special Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when

Mr. LATHAM, of West Virginia, (Union,) made a speech, arguing that the rebellion was never limited by State lines, but its authority was extended only as far as its power could carry it. He therefore protested against the use of the expression that the States were out of the Union. It was a portion of the people who inaugurated a government antagonistic to that of the United States. The States of Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas were no more in rebellion when the rebel hordes operated in them than were the States of Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Missouri when they were invaded and placed in similar circumstances. The rights of protection to loyal citizens everywhere were the same under the constitution. The House had been told by Union men *par excellence* that the States lately in rebellion were out of the Union, but look on the stars and stripes which wave over this Capitol. Did the House endure a "flaunting lie" in its presence? The number of States of the Union is represented on that flag. None are deficient. He announced that he was in favor of restoring the State Governments as they existed before they were overthrown by the rebellion, subject only to such changes and conditions as would make them conform to the present state of the National Government. They had not less than twenty different propositions presented as guarantees. He did not know what they were. He could not see the necessity for so much constitutional amendment. If further amendment were necessary it would be better to have a convention at once. That instrument should not be changed for slight causes. What he objected to was the determination on the part of some of the members of this House to refuse representation to these Southern States until the amendments in question were secured. He wanted the dominant party to continue their control of national affairs as they deserved to do, and they would perpetuate their power if they should act wisely and justly. But if they prevented the loyal minority from participating in the affairs of the government until the amendments were made, the constitution, instead of being the charter of liberty would become an instrument of oppression. The people would never sanction amendments to the constitution merely to benefit or advance the mere interests of a party. He repeated, he would admit Southern Representatives, but the applicants must be loyal—loyal all the time and all the way through, and must take the test oath. This, however, would not be a bar to further investigations. He must also be satisfied as to whether the constituency was sufficiently loyal, and whether the States from which they came could support Republican Government in harmony with the Government of the United States, without the support of the military authorities. Each applicant for a seat should stand on his own merits; such as are qualified should be admitted. Restoration, he thought, had been retarded, and the question complicated, by civil power being reestablished too soon with whitewashed rebels.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, (Union,) had presented a resolution, which was referred to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, proposing to amend the constitution so that Article 1, section 2, clause 3, shall read as follows:

To the first period: Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by taking the whole number of persons, except those to whom political rights or privileges are denied or abridged by the constitution or laws of any State on account of race or color.

Mr. BLAINE having obtained the floor in the committee, supported this constitutional amendment, pointing out the grave objections to the amendment which proposes to base Representation on suffrage. Should that be adopted the grossest inequalities would result among and between the loyal States. California, with scarcely a larger population than Vermont, and the same number of representatives, would, on the suffrage basis, have nearly three times as many members of this House, and New-York, with eleven times the population of California, would not have five times as many Representatives. Indiana, with only eight per cent. more population than Massachusetts, would have fifty per cent. more representation. Mr. BLAINE pointed out other irregularities, and contended that all these would be avoided by the adoption of the amendment proposed by him, which would simply deprive the Southern States of a representation based on their negroes until the negroes were enfranchised. It would leave the relative representation of the loyal States just as it is to-day, and in curing an evil, would not precipitate others of greater magnitude.

SPEECH OF MR. SHELLABARGER.

Mr. SHELLABARGER proposed to debate the question whether the thing which could not commence to be a State, until it acquired all the constitutional qualities of a State, could continue to be one after it had lost them all. If he debated, and made obscure self-evident things, it must be remembered that he was only conforming to the usages of Congress. [Laughter.] He showed by constitutional authority that the constitution recognized the States in two distinct characters. One was the geographical State with its inhabitants. In this sense a State may lose; a Republican Government may be guaranteed or given it by the United States. In this sense parts of it may be taken to make a new State. In another important constitutional sense, a State is an organized body politic, having defined territory, people, constitution and laws which recognized and rendered obedience to the United States, and held certain resulting rights and powers of government thereunder. In this last sense the State as a body politic could be dissolved by rebellion. It was then the sole power of the United States to determine when a new republican government was established by its people. He quoted numerous authorities to show that, even under the law of nations there could be no State whose people did not habitually obey, first the law of nations, and then, also, their own laws. These people who habitually defied both the international law and the constitution and laws of the United States, which were the supreme laws of their own States, could not be recognized by our Union as a State whenever the less rigorous and more obscure rules of public law would blot them out as not being States. A State in the Union must have all the properties of an international State, with also the additional one of being recognized by and owing allegiance to the United States, and it recognizing and indorsing that allegiance. The gentleman from New-York, Mr. RAYMOND, had stated that the constitution dealt only with individuals and not States, and from this the gentleman drew the deduction that individuals and not States forfeited their rights by treason; but the gentleman should remember that the whole constitution was pervaded in more than fifty distinct provisions with what he called a dealing with States as States. It imposes on them restraints and confers rights, and these obligations and rights are inseparable. Whenever obligations are repudiated by States their rights cease. There is in all governments, human and divine, the enjoyment of rights and powers which perish along with the destruction of all recognized obligations. Mr. SHELLABARGER quoted the reported decisions of the United States Supreme Court repudiating the doctrine that all the individuals of a State can cease, as individuals, to have any political rights, and yet when united and called a State hold the right and power of making Senators, choosing Presidential Electors and amending constitution. These State powers are absolutely vital. If disloyal States on their own motion and without leaving the United States can exercise them, the government cannot survive an hour. Every department of the government, legislative, executive and judicial, is irrevocably committed to the proposition that loyal political States have ceased to exist in the rebel districts. Congress is so committed by many acts, such as those of the 13th and 30th of July, 1861, and other revenue and commercial acts. It has closed the rebel ports to all commerce. If these ports were the ports of a State, the United States would have no right to show any preference against them. A tariff act could not close South Carolina ports and leave New-York ports open. The President, when the war was over, and when the old loyal constitutions and laws had returned into force, if the mere overthrow of the rebellion could revive them, had treated them as not in force by his proclamation of the 29th of May, 1865 and others, ordering constitutions to be made and amended, in utter disregard of the provisions in their old constitutions for their own amendment. The President prescribed what body should do this work, who should vote at the election for members of this body, what oath they should take, and who might sit in the convention. Every one of these requirements made by the President was in defence of the terms of the old constitutions. In this same proclamation the President stated expressly that his power to issue such orders was found in the constitutional power of the United States to guarantee republican governments to States which had lost them. The United States Supreme Court had decided the same principle in two cases—that of Mrs. ALEXANDER and the prize cases. It decided that the rebel States made their war as States, availing themselves of the subordinate allegiance their citizens owed to the States, and that all their people, guilty and innocent, were by such a war turned into enemies, but not into foreigners. Hence, unless a State could be an enemy of the United States, and at the same time a governing member of the Union, the Supreme Court has decided that the rebels ceased to be governing States, but did not cease to be subjects liable for treason. Mr. SHELLABARGER quoted the constitution, the decisions of the Supreme Court, and a large number of legal authorities to show where a State has overthrown its loyal republican government and lost its powers as such, it was the exclusive province of the United States, acting through its legislative branch, to determine when a new loyal republican government had been created which it was bound to recognize and defend. He would welcome these States back, and would welcome the hour that brought them, with governments based upon general and sincere loyalty, and upon a recognition of the rights of their loyal citizens. If it were asked, how long will you keep them out if you cannot secure these conditions of return, he would sorrowfully but inexorably answer, forever.

Before the conclusion of his speech the gentleman's hour expired, but by unanimous consent the time was extended, and at its close he was surrounded and congratulated by many members, while general applause was manifested on the Republican side.

The Committee then arose and the House adjourned.

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION.

Important Letter from John Bright.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Dec. 14.

In looking through the files of newspapers from different parts of the Union, it is not difficult to perceive that the question of free trade is rapidly taking the place of the almost defunct slavery issue. Were I permitted to express an opinion on a subject which those Americans who do not agree with me will, of course, say is no business of mine, I should venture to predict that the battle between free trade and protection in the United States will be at white-heat inside the next five years. There is one argument, or what is assumed to be an argument, used by the advocates of protection, which, so far as I know, has not yet been properly answered, namely, that high-paid American labor must, of necessity, be undersold by low-paid English and European labor. This assumption I observe, is greatly emphasized by certain Eastern and Pennsylvanian political economists and manufacturers; and the American laborer or artisan would, by the establishment of free trade, be reduced to the level of European pauper labor. We had to combat this fallacy at the time of our Anti-Corn-Law excitement; and as you are now passing, or about to pass, through the same valley of discord and trial as ourselves, you will not be indisposed to hear how the objection was met and answered by our Free-trade advocates. I presented the case to the inheritor of Mr. COBDEN's mantle and authority, Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, asking him for some popular argument in reply to the fallacy; and that gentleman has favored me with the following article, written especially for your columns:

MR. BRIGHT'S LETTER.

ROCHDALE, Dec. 2, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I do not recollect any paper directly bearing on the question of wages. The fallacy was made great use of in our movement for the repeal of the Corn Laws—honestly by some men and dishonestly by others. The real argument against it is this: *Free Trade* always means great trade, and great trade always means a great demand for labor, and this always means and necessitates a high rate of wages. At this moment wages are higher than at any former period in this country, than in any former period, at least, within our recollection. It is so through all our manufacturing districts, although the length of the day's labor is much shorter. It is so also with our farm laborers. In many counties their wages have risen from 25 to 50 per cent. since 1846, when our agricultural industry was subjected to the competition of all the world.

The laborers in America are taxed enormously in the purchase of many articles, particularly in their clothing. Americans and Englishmen going from England to America now supply themselves with clothing to last them for years; they buy it for about half the price it would cost in the States, and thus withdraw their trade from the American manufacturers and escape the payment of the extravagant duties in the American ports.

Protection to the manufacturers of iron and cloth in America may, and doubtless will, enrich some of them; but it is by a contribution from the whole people to those engaged in these particular branches of industry. This system will encourage the investment of capital in the protected trades, and it will tend to deaden industry and invention in those States; and whatever is gained on the one hand is far more than lost on the other.

When the tariff question is fairly before the American people, the truth will be discovered. They may consent to a moderate tariff for revenue on all great articles of import by which incidentally some protection may be unavoidably afforded to some branches of manufacture; but they will not long consent to sustain branches of industry too feeble to sustain themselves, out of the taxes, not levied for the service of the government, but extorted from them by the protective fallacy for the exclusive benefit of manufacturers forming a small portion of their whole population.

It should be remembered, also, that the extra profit, if any, given to the ironmasters and manufacturers, does not go their workmen. It may increase the dividends of the companies or corporations, but it does not sensibly raise the wages of their workmen; for the wages of their workmen are determined by the general rule of labor throughout all the States, and are not affected in any important or measurable degree by the profits made by the various manufacturing corporations.

If there be profit in protection or monopoly, and there often is, the workman's share is none at all, or so little as to be imperceptible. A corporation working a very profitable patent pays no more wages to workmen than a neighboring corporation carrying on a trade not protected by a patent, and while monopoly may enrich those who possess and enjoy it, it cannot affect advantageously the interests and wages of the workmen. The workman's safety and success depend upon the state of trade and the greatness of the demand for labor; and far above any possible interest they can have—I speak of the whole body of workmen in the United States, or any other country—in any special protection to any trade, or in the fostering and pampering of any particular manufacture, is the great interest they have in that perfect freedom of trade which creates the greatest demand for labor, and gives the highest value to their skill and industry.

It is interesting to see the old fallacy, once so potent in this country, now dead and buried in hope and belief forever, reappearing with a new life in the United States, a land where the superstitions of Europe have not generally found a congenial home.

Happily for the Americans, this question of free trade is not mixed up, as ours was, with a great political question, and with the supposed supremacy of a powerful territorial and aristocratic class. They will find out the truth sooner than our people did, and they will be able to discuss it free from many circumstances which were formidable difficulties in our way.

All the countries in Europe are tending to freedom of trade, and all good and wise men rejoice at it. It will be strange indeed if America, foremost of all the world in the knowledge and possession and practice of political freedom, should be the last in discovering the priceless value of freedom of industry, which may be fairly termed the "Charter of Freedom" to the millions of workmen in every country where industry is free.

I am, very truly, yours,
JOHN BRIGHT.

THE MISSISQUOI (VT.) BANK—HEAVY DEFALCATIONS OF THE MISSING CASHIER—SUSPENSION OF THE BANK.—A report that the disappearance of Mr. HUBBELL had been explained by the discovery of a heavy deficiency in the funds of the bank of which he was cashier, reached us on Wednesday last; but in view of all the circumstances, we chose to withhold it for fuller and more authentic information. This, we are pained to say, fully confirms the report. Mr. HUBBELL is a defaulter to a very large amount. An examination of the accounts of the bank by competent accountants has resulted in the discovery of embezzlements reaching back for years, and stated as high as $75,000. A comparison of the books with the accounts of the bank-note company which printed the notes of the bank, as we hear, indicates considerable over-issues of circulation, not appearing on the books; and alterations of the entries of mutilated bills destroyed, and false footings, cover additional abstractions from the funds.

The bank suspended payment on Thursday. The Directors, of whom Mr. HUBBELL's father is one, assure the billholders that the assets will be sufficient to cover the redemption of the bills, and that they will be redeemed as soon as the indebtedness of the bank can be collected in.

As the directors are also men of property, and are liable on their bonds, the public is not likely to suffer a loss. The loss to the stockholders will of course be heavy. The bank had a capital of $100,000. It had taken no steps towards changing into a National Bank, and was consequently preparing to wind up, after next July. It has always stood well. Mr. Cashier HUBBELL had the reputation of living rather extravagantly; but it is not known that he has gambled in stocks or made bad investments on his private account. He left behind property to the amount of about $15,000 in real estate in Sheldon and in stocks, and was also a partner in the firm of S. B. GREEN & Co., of Sheldon. He had made many friends and a wide acquaintance, and these sad developments naturally create much excitement in Franklin County and elsewhere, among those who were interested in him or the bank.—*Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, Jan. 6.*

Rhode Island.

The Providence (R. I.) *Journal* says that an unusual number of buildings have been erected in that city during the past year, far in excess of the number put up in 1864. It adds:

"There has been a desire to expand in most kinds of manufacturing which are carried on in Rhode Island. We suppose that in no other State is so large a percentage of its available water power employed in manufacturing as in this State. We believe that some of our streams turn more spindles in proportion to their size, than any others in the world. By the systems of reservoirs at the head waters of the streams, every drop of water is hoarded as though it were gold, until it is needed. So mere brooks are made to turn large wheels from January round to January again."

THE RAILROAD ROBBERY

Over Half a Million Dollars Stolen from the Adams Express Company.

ESCAPE OF THE THIEVES.

Interesting Particulars of the Crime.

The telegraph yesterday morning gave a brief account of the heavy robbery of the Adams Express car on the New-Haven Railroad on Saturday evening. The New-Haven *Journal* of yesterday gives full particulars. The safe which was stolen contained over half a million dollars in bonds, specie and government securities. It was taken from the depot at Twenty-seventh-street, up to the station at Forty-second-street, and placed in the iron express car, passing into the custody of Mr. THORNE, the company's messenger, who reported "all right" just before the train started. When the cars approached Stamford the messenger discovered that the door of the express car had been forced open, and upon further investigation he found that one of the safes had been broken into and its contents taken. A jimmy, three dark lanterns, and a sledge hammer, were found in the car, and it is supposed that the padlock was broken away by the blow of the hammer. The supposition is that the robbers jumped off the train with their booty at Coos' Cut, three miles west of Stamford. The Adams Express Company are prosecuting a rigid investigation of the circumstances of the robbery, and although they are at present without a clue to the thieves, there is reason to hope that the scoundrels will be brought to justice. It is a remarkable fact that no robbery that has been perpetrated on this company ever escaped detection and punishment. The company have promptly notified all shippers of valuables to present their receipts for payment at their office, No. 59 Broadway. We extract the following from the New-Haven *Journal*:

One of the most daring and successful robberies we have ever been called upon to chronicle, occurred on Saturday evening, on the express train from New-York to Boston, which leaves the former city at 8 and arrives here at 11 o'clock. The facts, so far as we have been able to learn them, are these: In this train there was an iron car belonging to the express company—the only one on the road—in which was placed all the express bundles, and on this occasion three small iron safes, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds each, one of which belonged to the Harnden Express Company, and the other two to the Adams Express Company, all containing a large amount of treasure. The car has two doors, one on each side, which, after the property was placed in it were locked with padlocks. The car was then run out from the depot, where it remained about twenty-five or thirty minutes, when it was started on its passage to Boston. On its arrival at this city, Conductor PATTERSON observed one of the doors of this car a little opened, and in an instant knew that something was wrong, as it is the rule of the company not to open the car at all until its arrival at Hartford, where it is opened and money packages put aboard and taken off. The car is also opened at Springfield and Worcester, and at no other places on its route from New-York to Boston. Seeing then that the door was open, an examination of the car and its contents was immediately made, when it was found that the door had been pried open by an iron bar, the padlock broken off, and that the robbers had entered the car, and by means of an iron bar forced open the doors of the two safes belonging to the Adams Express Company, and taken out all their contents. They had torn open all the packages, appropriating to themselves all the contents, except those of two packages, leaving the envelopes and way-bills strewn about on the floor. There were about a hundred envelopes thus opened, but of the amount they contained we have not yet learned. Of the two packages, the contents of which they did not take, one contained eighty bills of $1,000 each, the same being greenbacks; the other was a roll about two inches in diameter, containing $50,000 in five-twenty bonds, making in all $130,000 which they left behind. There were only two packages out of about one hundred that were overhauled. The greenbacks were evidently lost among the papers on the floor, as the package was small, but the bonds it would seem did not suit the fancy of the robbers, being property not as readily disposed of as bank bills. The greenbacks were in a little drawer in the safe which was quite full. The package was found on the floor with one corner torn off. It is thought, from its jammed appearance, that in opening the drawer that this package got caught so as to tear off the corner of the paper covering, and fell unobserved to the floor. The roll of bonds had the outside paper torn down sufficient to disclose the contents of the package. That, too, was found on the floor. The safe belonging to the Harnden Company was undisturbed. When and where the robbers got into the car is unknown, but it seems impossible that it should have been entered at any other place than New-York, as the train stops but a few moments at any station after leaving that city till its arrival here. It is thought probable that they got into the car while it was waiting on the track to be hitched on and taken down to the tunnel. The car is of the same size as an ordinary box freight car. It is built with an iron frame-work, sheathed over with thick sheet-iron plates riveted together, and is so closely made that a light placed inside would not be seen if the doors were closed. A messenger always accompanies the car, but usually stays in the baggage-car. It is his business to keep watch over the car, and to lock and unlock it at the stations where the car is opened. The robbers probably got aboard quietly at New-York, provided with dark lanterns and all the necessary tools, and knowing the rules in regard to this train, leisurely helped themselves to a good sized fortune, and then watched their opportunity and as quietly effected a landing. The telegraph lines between New-York and Boston were kept busy yesterday by the company, and a large number of messages transmitted, indicating that strenuous efforts were being made to recover the property and secure the robbers.

The scene in the car, when opened at this city, must have been quite singular. The floor was strewn with valuables which the thieves had rejected or overlooked. United States bonds in considerable number lay around loose; a bag of pennies was picked up; a quantity of silver foil was strewed upon the floor; and the envelopes and wrappers of the valuable packages stolen were scattered about. Seeing something apparently more substantial than the other empty wrappers, a gentleman asked, "Isn't that money?" and picked up $80,000 in one handful. The thieves left a dark-lantern, and they took one article which may assist in their detection, a small white valise or bag, which contained a few clothes belonging to an express messenger, and which they opened, emptied and carried off with them, probably using it to remove their treasure. It is reported that $58,000 of the treasure taken was in gold.

In the amount taken, as well as in the boldness and success of the operation, this is one of the most remarkable robberies on record. Last evening, Superintendent SANFORD and Assistant Superintendent SPOONER, of Brideport, came here with some detectives, and held a consultation with the express officers here, at the New-Haven House. The way-bills for the missing treasure sent Saturday night were brought up and examined, and Mr. SANFORD subsequently telegraphed to the Associated Press that the loss was not less than $500,000 in bills, bonds, &c. We presume the precise amount is not yet known, but half a million is a pretty large sum for one night's work!

The thieves must have studied their job pretty thoroughly. The messenger who came with this car should have examined its fastenings at every station; but we believe he states that he neglected to do so except at Bridgeport, and then only examined the door on the side nearest the depot. Now it happens that at all the stations coming from New-York, the platform is on the left-hand side, while the thieves broke in the right-hand door, and thus the robbery was not discovered until the train reached this city. The rumor that the telegraph wires were cut is incorrect. Where the thieves left the train is not yet known; but with the telegraph wires in active operation, it would seem probable that they must sooner or later be apprehended.

The Pollard Affair.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, June 8.

POLLARD's case was postponed in the House of Delegates to-day until Thursday.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and declined 1@2c.; sales at $1 21½@$1 21¾ for No. 1. CORN quiet at 45@46c. OATS dull. HIGHWINES inactive. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $25. GREEN HAMS steady at 14¾@15c. LARD firm at 16@16½c. HOGS moderately active at 8¾@9c. for good to choice grades. DRESSED HOGS in a limited demand at a decline of 25c.; sales at 9¾@9¾c., dividing on 200. Receipts—5,000 bbls. FLOUR, 23,000 bush. WHEAT, 22,000 bush. CORN, 15,000 bush. OATS. Shipments—1,900 bbls. FLOUR, 5,000 bush. WHEAT.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady. HOGS quiet at $11 25@$11 50; receipts, 8,500. MESS PORK sold at $28; first-class city brands higher. GREEN MEATS quiet, LARD nominal at 17¾c. WHISKY, $2 25 free. Gold, 141¾.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Jan. 8.

BEEF is in better demand, and advanced 1c. ⅌ lb.; sales at 17c.@18½c. for first quality, and 15½c.@16½c. for fair to good. Sales of 9,000 SHEEP at 7c.@8½c. gross, for the best. Cows at $35@$75 for springers. HOGS advanced 50c.; sales at $13@$15 ⅌ 100 lbs. net.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 8.

FLOUR inactive. WHEAT steady. CORN active and firm; sales of White at 92c.; Yellow, 84c. OATS firm; sales at 56c. SEEDS dull. PROVISIONS heavy. LARD at 19c. SUGAR steady at 26c.

The thermometer here stood two degrees below zero at daylight.

THE GREAT WEST.

CALIFORNIA.

The Gutter-Snipes of San Francisco—Singular Idiosyncrasies—The "Emperor Norton I."—The "Twa Dogs," Bummer and Lazarus—Unprofitable Sheep-Dog—Political and Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Dec. 8, 1865.

For a week or ten days past we have been having some of the most remarkable weather and more of it than was ever before known in San Francisco at this season of the year. It has been clear and cold—usually it is wet and warm. Day before yesterday a horse-trough actually "skimmed over"—think of that.

The unprecedented coldness of the weather has been rough upon the "gutter-snipes." Perhaps, though, you do not know what manner of bird these be. Let me tell you. We have any number of Chinamen who rake the gutters for rags, broken bottles, pieces of tin and other *debris*, answering to the *chiffoniers* of other cities; but these are not the real out-and-out "gutter-snipe."

What would you say to see a man tolerably well dressed, wearing a primrose jauntily in his button-hole, down upon his knees, scooping remnants of apples, cabbages, very cold potatoes, etc., out from the gutters and devouring them ravenously? Prompted by charity you might perhaps offer him two bits, to go and get something approaching a square meal with, but he would repulse you angrily. This is an everyday sight with us.

There are two beings here known as gutter-snipes. One is an old Frenchman, wearing an old and patched oilskin coat, a glazed slouched hat, and pantaloons too old and far gone to mention. The dirt upon his face and hands is the accumulation of years. He has not washed himself probably in ten years. His hair hangs around his face in matted locks. And such a picture of penury and squalidness I venture to say was never before presented on earth. He sleeps in a hollow tree away out in the sand-hills, refuses all offers of assistance or food, but may daily be seen grubbing around in the gutters for garbage, which he greedily devours. Of course he is crazy. His insanity is harmless, however. He never addresses a human being; never pays the slightest attention to what is said to him; and is so permitted to indulge his disgusting idiosyncrasies. In any other city in the world I venture to say that he would be put into a safe asylum very speedily. There is a story current that he lost a little fortune by the breaking of some bank and became misanthropic. I should think so. Do you know I never see him without thinking of Diogenes, and imagining that Diogenes must have been very much such another being? Who knows that this dirty old lunatic will not at some distant day be made to figure in history as a philosopher?

Of the other peripatetic I have already spoken. He is more cleanly in his person than the hermit and has the air of one who has seen better days. There is a shabby genteelness in his dress. His pantaloons come but little below his knees, and his coat is buttoned to conceal the absence of linen; but his hat is always set rakishly on one side, and he invariably wears the before-mentioned primrose in his button-hole. He ogles the ladies as they pass him and evidently considers that his dangerous days are not yet done. Were it not for seeing him make an occasional and sudden dive into the gutters you might think him a dilapidated Brummel.

Having once commenced the list I may as well go on and enumerate the other eccentricities who form features of our metropolis.

Have you ever heard of "Emperor Norton"—Norton I., as he styles himself in his State documents? He, too, like both the before-mentioned characters, is French. Once a commission merchant in Front-street, he lost his rix dollars and his reason at the same time, and set up as an Emperor on his own account. He calls himself Emperor of the United States of North America, and issues bulletins whenever anything important transpires in the social or political world. These bulletins he carries around to the different newspapers, and insists upon their publication, under the penalty, in event of a non-compliance with his wishes, of a suppression of the paper. Formerly they printed them, but now the fun of the thing has become rather stale. He is a large, powerfully-built man, and dresses in uniform—of the rustiest dirtiest kind, but always mounting a Brigadier-General's stars. It frequently happens that the officers of a foreign man-of-war salute him under the impression that he is indeed a dignitary of high rank. He carries a ponderous knotted cane, and has all the air of an Emperor, were it not for his dirtiness. His nose is immense, and upon the end of it grows a scattering chapparel of hair, which does not add to his personal comeliness. He lives around at the free-lunch tables, occasionally picking up a two-bit piece from some charitably disposed person. If he has any place to sleep it is more than any one positively knows. There be those who say he is not crazy at all, but simply adopts his eccentricities as an easy way of getting a living. Indeed, there is a deal of method in his madness.

We had another character, but shipped him East to you some months ago. His name was COOMBS, and he was popularly known as "Uncle Freddy," or "Washington the Second." Formerly he was a phrenologist, and at one time stood high in the employ of FOWLER & WELLS. What turned his head I do not know, but some set it down to personal vanity. He is a singularly handsome old man, with long flowing white hair like the pictures of revolutionary heroes, and he prides himself on his resemblance to WASHINGTON. His resemblance to FRANKLIN is indeed remarkable. He is scrupulously neat in his person, wearing knee-breeches and alternating between a suit of black velvet and one of buckskin. He carries a banner, whereon he advertises himself as "The Free Ditcher and Original Matrimonial Promoter;" also proclaiming: "He gave like a Prince to live like a beggar." He is very vain of his personal appearance, and will stand for hours patting the calf of his leg—of which he indeed has reason to be proud—and smiling like a gratified cherub if a lady lets a glance fall upon him for a single instant. All this while I have been writing of Uncle Freddy in the present tense, forgetting that he had gone from our shores.

Then there were Bummer and Lazarus—"the two dogs"—and the most remarkable two dogs that were ever paired together. Bummer was a good-sized curly-haired fellow, portly and well-to-do, looking as though he might fill the office of canine alderman. His lower jaw had a strange, sinister twist, that gave him a sneering expression of countenance, and he was great on rats. A more sagacious dog never lived. Once he was made a party to a great practical joke. A farmer, in one of the lower counties, wanting a sheep-dog, sent to this city for one, and a wag shipped him down Bummer. The farmer delighted at his looks turned him into the field, and the next morning half his sheep were dead. Bummer returned to San Francisco without waiting for a character or a discharge. He won his name by his habits. He never attached himself to any one or to any place and owned no master. But about the time that the lunch-tables were spread he was always around, gravely expectant. After lunching, he would retire to a sunny place upon the sidewalk, and stretch himself out to sleep, always keeping one eye open for a stray rat. His positive qualities made such an impression upon a lean dog, of the non-committal breed, as to win for him an earnest adherent and admirer. This other dog was christened Lazarus; what Boswell was to Johnson was Lazarus to Bummer. They were always together; at the lunch-table, Lazarus would wait until Bummer was served, and then obtrude his claims. In the siesta he always slept with his head resting affectionately upon Bummer's haunches. If a rat happened along, Bummer had the first snap; in all things Lazarus yielded the precedent to his friend. In return, Bummer fought Lazarus's battles, for Bummer was mighty on the muscle, and I suspect he got that twist to his lower jaw in mortal combat. There is a law against dogs running at large in the streets, but special action was taken by the Supervisors in the case of these two, and they were granted the freedom of the city. Lazarus died some two years ago. How he reconciled it with the habit of his life to die first, when he clearly owed Bummer precedence, no one knows; but it is thought he was poisoned. Bummer, for months afterward, was disconsolate. Several ill-conditioned curs attempted to fill the place made vacant, but he shook them off, and refused all sympathy. He visibly mourned, but he did not visibly fall off in flesh; on the contrary, he visibly swelled, seeming to be affected with a kind of dropsy, so that he at last got nearly as large around as a barrel, and people would roll him over like one with their feet as he lay on the sidewalk. A few weeks ago he died, in rural retirement, having been sent out to a ranch in the hope that his health might be benefited. Every paper in the city gave him an obituary notice; and, as a general thing, these obituaries were more to the point, and evinced a better knowledge of the life and public services of the deceased than did those in the same papers of the British Premier, whose demise occurred about the same time.

Above I have given you sketches of institutions as well known in San Francisco as in the City Hall in New-York. They have figured in every local sketch and caricature for years past, and will continue to for years to come, until the grasping hand of death shall be extended to gather the rest of these curiosities into a mightier museum.

Had I time I would tell you about the drives that this vicinity affords, the race tracks, the fast stock and the horsemen; but the subject is too comprehensive to be grasped in the middle, or rather at the close of a letter.

The elections are all over, and what is known as the People's party has met with a very general defeat. The People's party, you know, grew out of the Vigilante element, and until the present year held absolute sway and control. That its prestige has now departed is wholly the fault of its rulers. Intoxicated with power, and deeming themselves invincible, they pushed the patience of the people a little too far, and the result has been the upsetting of the party. Had they wielded the rod of iron with a little more discretion, and occasionally put in the kid glove, they might still be dominant, but they were tempted to their ruin. I am rather afraid that a reaction will take place, and that the same disorder will obtain here that did before the memorable days of '56. But I hope not, for it would naturally bring about a reinauguration of violent measures, and it is not pleasant to see people dangling at the ends of beams run out from windows before breakfast of mornings.

The Legislature met at Sacramento on Monday, the 4th inst., and they have already begun to get noisy. The fight of the session will turn upon Senator. The prominent candidates at the primaries were FELTON—brother of the late Prof. FELTON—and A. A. SARGENT, it being commonly supposed that Gov. LOW was out of the ring. FRED. BILLINGS as some talked of, but he didn't see the way very clearly, and very wisely concluded not to go in until he did. The split in the Union party on the Senatorial question enabled the Democrats to return very many of their candidates to the Legislature where, of course, the battle was eventually fought. In the light of last advices from Sacramento, it looks as though Gov. LOW would be our other sober Senator. CONNESS, you know, is called "our only sober Senator." I am really glad that Gov. LOW has a likelihood of being sent to Washington; not that I dislike him, but because I wish Washington well. He is a sensible, pleasant man, gentlemanly in his habits and honorable in his impulses, and if he does not make a good Senator and become a very general favorite with the administration and his fellow members, I am very much mistaken in my conjectures.

Considerable surprise was caused here by the removal of Col. JAMES from the office of collector. A change had been hinted at some time previously, but none occurring, all anticipation of one had blown over and our people were resigning themselves contentedly to the administration of an officer of whom it could only be complained that he was too vigilant. But pop came a telegram, and off went JAMES' head into the basket. His successor, Gen. MILLER, has formerly been a resident of California, and served at the East during the war with distinguished honor, carrying a ball in his head at the present time as a trophy. But personally I am sorry for the removal of Collector JAMES. I used to like to see his tall form swinging up the street—a perfect Colossus of Rhodes—and, besides, he was a great Shakespearian scholar, carrying all of that master's best sayings at his tongue's end. He talks of going East on the next steamer, and I shall miss him greatly. Other of our Californians go East on the present steamer, and I only wish I could give them general letters of introduction to everybody; for, taken all in all, they are about as good fellows as can be found in the whole world. C. H. W.

COLORADO.

The New State—Newspapers—Mining.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DENVER, Colorado, Thursday, Dec. 21.

A year since Congress passed an enabling act for the admission of Colorado as a State. The vote of the people being against a State, no advantage was taken of the act.

A short time since a vote was obtained for the State, and the different official positions filled. As a general result the persons elected to office are men of integrity and capacity.

The members-elect of the two legislative houses met at Golden City on the 12th ult., and elected, after much caucusing, two gentlemen as Senators. Mr. JOSEPH CHAFFEE and Ex-Gov. EVANS. These gentlemen have left for Washington to seek for a new enabling act and ask for the admission of Colorado to the Union of States, each with a very comfortable quantity of greenbacks, the useful qualities of the article being demonstrated to them in their late election.

The Governor-elect, WILLIAM GILPIN, delivered an address, hardly a message, to the "gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly"—which is a curious collection of adjectives and other fragments of language. I inclose a copy as "the first message delivered in the State of Colorado," which will be of interest to collectors of curiosities.

There is in Colorado a strong party who are decidedly opposed to the "State arrangement." This party claim that one of the column, of which the Governor speaks in his message, struck the first ward of this city, where nearly a thousand more votes than there are inhabitants were polled.

But this Colorado is a curious place. Individuals can control the action of the people so easily that they have gradually grown to be very careless.

Persons say to me, how much I wish that I could get my papers as I used to, my DAILY TIMES seldom reaches me; when it does it is accidental.

The reason of this may be found in the fact that a stage proprietor got a law passed requiring that all papers except those sent from the office of publication should be subject to letter postage.

The method of discovering whether a paper comes from the office of publication is not known outside of the "stage office."

The periodical dealers say that they cannot afford to receive papers on which they are forced to pay so great a postage. In consequence the sight of an Eastern journal is a rare occurrence. Editors in Colorado frequently receive books of review, etc., on which they pay more than a dollar postage.

The price of the dailies issued in Denver is twenty cents per copy. For this sum one could have quite a collection of New-York papers. Of this fact the citizens are quite aware, but say it is of no use. The entire impossibility of receiving our paper when we did subscribe, made it necessary to forego the luxury.

A new stage line has lately gone into operation, and efforts are being made to have the newspaper mail carried by the new line. If this change can be effected the New-York papers will be as plenty in Colorado as they are now scarce. The entire population of this "place of mountains" seem to have a sincere wish for the success of this new line, which is known among them as the B. O. D.—when rendered in full, is the Butterfield Overland Dispatch Company.

The route over which the stages of this company are run is nearly a hundred miles shorter than that used by the other company. Added to this are greater supplies of wood and water, and exceeding picturesqueness of scenery. The vast travel across the Plains gives full occupation to the coaches, so there is no need for any feeling of rivalry on the part of either. The Indians, too, divide their attentions about alike.

The wealth of Colorado in minerals is inexhaustible. The gold is pure; so, too, is silver, but as yet no process has been discovered that obtains more than thirty per cent. of the precious metal shown by assay to be present.

Most of the processes obtain a portion of the gold, only losing the silver entirely. A new process, known as the Lyons process, is now being tried, which it is said will save both gold and silver. I am told that the persons using this method are using the tailings of other mills with a very excellent result. When I have been among the mountains, and visit these works, I shall be more competent to tell of the way "the thing is done."

Stock companies, with no money, but "lots" of feet, are plenty. But very few persons care to buy, until they are satisfied that the ore can be worked successfully.

In my next epistle I shall give an account of the different "banking houses," which are conducted much on the principle of Mr. MORRISSEY'S "oil wells" at Saratoga, only rather more so. CROQUIS.

Christmas at Denver—Prominent Topics—The Indians—Billiards.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

DENVER, Col., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1865.

The denizens of this fast and flourishing City of the Plains are just now devoting themselves almost exclusively to the enjoyment of the holidays. Christmas was celebrated by a race between the two fastest horses in the Territory, by several magnificent balls in the evening, by a jolly sleigh-ride for everybody, and a good time generally. At this date the sleighing is excellent, and all who can afford the expense of a half hour's ride are indulging in the luxury. Reports reach us that there are heavy snows on the Plains, and to this we attribute the delays of the mails. Our latest Eastern paper is old in New-York; still we are an independent people, and can get up news among ourselves, if necessary. The most important subjects now agitating the Denver public are the admission of Colorado as a State, the probable course which the Pacific Railroad will take in relation to Denver, and the Indians. Many of the people, in view of the prospect of Colorado becoming a State, are opposed to the convening of the Territorial Legislature. Their argument is, that Colorado will be admitted so soon that such a proceeding would be a useless formality, and besides, they affirm that no adequate provision has been made to defray the expenses of such session. It is said that these malcontents have sent letters to distant members, urging them on these grounds not to attend. In view of these facts, Gov. CUMMINGS has issued a proclamation, dated Dec. 23, wherein he urges upon all the importance and necessity of sustaining the government as it is, and advises all members of the legislative assembly to meet in accordance with law, on the first Monday in January next, and referring them to the fact that ample provision was made by the legislative assembly of last year for meeting the expenses of members, by appropriating five dollars per diem to each member, in addition to the amount provided by the General Government.

We see by the Eastern papers that Commissioners have been appointed, and are now on their way, to bring together certain factions of the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, who have become alienated from each other, and to bring them into friendly relations with the United States. It is said that several runners have been sent by the chiefs of these tribes in order to bring these factious red-skins to their allegiance; but as nothing has been heard from them, it is supposed that they must have been waylaid by bloodthirsty Union soldiers. The people of this country are generally disposed to laugh at such statements as the above, published in substance in many Eastern papers. It is certain that these "runners" have a very peculiar manner of conducting themselves when proceeding on such a peaceful and magnanimous mission. A large number of Indians of the above-named tribes have crossed the different routes across the Plains during the past Autumn, and, although it is not known whether these "runners" were of the number, it is quite certain that all these bands have exercised their skill in attacking trains, destroying property, stealing cattle, horses and mules, and murdering every pale-face whom they could catch. Any one who crosses the Plains and sees the ruins of ranches destroyed, the graves of men, women and children murdered by them, and hears from truthful lips the stories of their fiendish atrocities, will involuntarily feel that his charity for the "poor Indian" is fast oozing out. The soldiers certainly do wrong in waylaying and murdering these defenceless creatures, but I find that rifle and revolver are the only means which a pale face can use to preserve his scalp in a journey across the Plains. The people who inhabit the Indian country trust more to the effect of these weapons than to the doings of commissioners, or the protection of treaties. We learn this day that troops are being concentrated at Cottonwood, on the Platte, and that an expedition, led by Gen. H. H. HEATH, is to leave that point soon for the Smoky Hill country, where it is reported a large body of Indians are gathered. It is hoped that he will be as successful as on former expeditions.

Among the sporting fraternity in town one of the greatest objects of interest is the champion billiard cue on exhibition at CHENEY'S billiard rooms. It is to be given to the most skillful billiard player in Colorado, the trial, as I understand, to take place Feb. 22, 1866. It was made in New-York, and is valued at $500. From the *Rocky Mountain Daily News* I subjoin a description of it: "The cue is made in three pieces, the first joint of rosewood, elaborately ornamented with massive gold ornaments, neatly chased. On the large end is the State arms, neatly wrought on pearl. On the heavy main ferule is inscribed as follows: 'Emblem of the Billiard Championship of Colorado.' This ferule is octagon shaped, and the seven remaining faces are left blank for future superscriptions. The whole is put up in a beautiful black walnut case, lined with blue velvet." E. H. P.

UTAH TERRITORY.

Message of Gov. Durkee.

We give below the more important portions of the late message of Gov. CHARLES DURKEE, of Utah Territory:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH TERRITORY, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Dec. 11, 1865.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

As the Executive of this Territory, it becomes at this time my duty to suggest to you such public measures as, in my opinion, should claim your attention at the present session of the Legislature. Before doing so, however, permit me to congratulate you and the people upon the comparatively peaceful condition of the republic.

The year which has elapsed since the last session of your body is the most brilliant in our national annals. A great and deadly conspiracy against the nation's life has been crushed. It has been demonstrated that the republic contains within itself the elements necessary to its preservation. The evil cause of the conspiracy has been utterly done away. The dignity of labor has been nobly vindicated. The manhood, the humanity of four millions of human beings have been demonstrated and acknowledged. The government, by a most solemn obligation, taken in the hour of our extremest peril, has bound itself to recognize and maintain their freedom. And with the accomplishment of the patriotic purpose which called it into being, our mighty army—the hereditary terror of a free republic, the pregnant means, under ambitious leaders, of subverting the liberties of the people—has peacefully dispersed, has been absorbed in the industrial and producing classes of our citizens.

Our hopes for the future of the republic are brightened and strengthened by the conviction that the Beneficent Father of all, in the hour of our peril, has vouchsafed to us His gracious aid; that the God of nations has guided our councilors; that the God of battles has given to our chieftains in the field the assistance of His strong arm. We may confidently hope that, in the future, there are for us only the more gratifying victories of peace—conquests in the departments of agriculture and commerce, of science and the arts.

DEATH OF GOV. DOTY.

Since your last session, one who was accustomed to advise with you in matters of legislation has, by a mysterious Providence, been removed from his chosen field of labor. On the 13th day of June last, Gov. JAMES DUANE DOTY departed this life. Inasmuch as he was the Executive of this Territory at the time of his death, it is proper and becoming that I should, upon this occasion, express my sympathy with his family and the people, in view of this solemn event. From a long and intimate acquaintance with the deceased, it gives me pleasure to bear testimony to his superior abilities as a statesman and to his many virtues as a citizen.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

The annual reports of the Treasurer and Auditor are herewith submitted for your consideration. By them it appears that the finances of the Territory are in a highly satisfactory condition, all claims upon the treasury having been promptly met, and there still remaining in the hands of the Treasurer the sum of forty-one thousand and fifty-five 24-100 dollars ($41,855 24).

TERRITORIAL MILITIA.

Isolated as are the people of this Territory, surrounded by Indian tribes, now happily at peace, but liable on slight provocation to become hostile, a thorough organization of the militia is in the highest degree important.

By the act organizing the Territory, it is provided that the Governor shall be the Commander-in-Chief of the militia of the Territory. This is substantially the same provision incorporated in the constitution of the different States.

An examination of the Territorial laws now in force in this Territory, relative to the organization of the militia, has satisfied me that such laws are insufficient to comply with the requirements of the Organic Act. No staff is provided for the Executive, nor are reports upon the points above indicated made to him for his information and guidance, and for preservation among the records of his office.

I would respectfully recommend such further legislation as shall be necessary to conform the Territorial Militia Law to the requirements of the Organic Act. Upon this being done, and the proper statistics on file in the Executive office, such statistics would form the foundation for a report by the Executive to the Secretary of War, upon the receipt of which he would be empowered to deposit in the Territory for the use of the militia, such arms as were needed for their equipment and organization. By this means the efficiency of the militia would be greatly promoted.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

The proper education of the people lies at the foundation of our republican institutions, and is the surest guarantee of their perpetuity. To give to every child within its jurisdiction a proper education is the foremost duty of the State. Experience has demonstrated that parents and guardians cannot in all cases be safely charged with this important trust. It is my settled conviction, that the property of a State or Territory should be taxed to defray the expenses of the education of its children. The common schools should be entirely free to all.

I am, however, free to admit that the time has not yet arrived when this system can be inaugurated to advantage in this Territory. The public lands generously donated by Congress to the Territory for the benefit of common schools cannot yet be brought into market.

A SCHOOL FUND.

Even now, however, something can be done. A commencement of a school fund can be made. All fines imposed by the courts for the violation of Territorial laws or city ordinances should be set apart for that purpose. I would suggest that Congress be memorialized to perfect the surveys of the public lands within the Territory, to the end that the school and university lands be located and leased, until the same can be put in market, and the income thus collected should be distributed in the same manner. I would also suggest that Congress be memorialized to donate the proceeds of all town sites in the Territory to the school fund. From the probable price at which lots will be sold, I judge that nearly, if not quite, half a million dollars would be realized in this manner—a most valuable addition to the school fund of the Territory and future State. I should be most happy to unite with you in the presentation of such memorial, and from its intrinsic justice, should anticipate for it a favorable consideration.

TAXATION FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

The law passed at the last session of the Legislature relative to common schools gives to the people of each school district the power to levy a tax of not more than two per cent. to aid in defraying the expenses of common schools. I cannot, however, resist the conviction that such law will be of but small practical utility. It is not imperative. It will not be acted upon in those districts where the people are poor or possessed of little public spirit—the localities where the greatest necessity exists for the fostering care of the Legislature. Such taxation should be imperative and upon a basis sufficiently broad to exclude the influence of purely local interests and prejudices.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

I have already adverted to the desirableness of an early survey and sale of the public lands. From the most reliable information within my reach, I judge that the surveys already made by the General Government are so imperfect as to be practically almost valueless.

It would be highly advantageous to the inhabitants of our cities and villages to procure a valid title to their lands. Our farmers should be allowed to avail themselves of the liberal provisions of the Homestead Law. I would therefore suggest that Congress be memorialized for a sufficient appropriation to either defray the expenses of a new survey, or for the correction and perfection of the surveys already made, as shall be found necessary; and for such other legislation as shall be required to speedily prepare the public lands for market.

CITY AND TOWN SITES.

Should the memorial last referred to receive a favorable consideration, the period of two years, or thereabouts, would probably be necessary to perfect such survey and bring the lands into market. Laws, however, are already enacted by which title to such real estate as is embraced in city and town sites can be much more speedily obtained. By chapter 205 of the General Laws of the United States for 1864, as amended by chapter 107 of the laws of 1865, it is provided that the claimants of land embraced within any town or city site may procure or have made an accurate survey and plat of such site, copies of which survey and plat must be filed in the offices of the County Recorder, the Registrar and Receiver of the land district in which such site is located, and in the General Land Office, accompanied with certain statements under oath.

At once, upon such filing, the President is authorized to cause the lots within the limits of such city to be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, at a not less price than ten dollars for each lot. Prior to such sale, each actual settler can prove up and purchase the premises occupied by him as a preëmption, subject to such minimum price.

I would urge upon you the importance of an immediate compliance with the provisions of this law, especially in reference to this city. A new survey should be made of all such lots as have been subdivided since the original survey and plat of the city, and from this and such original survey, a new plat should be made in which each new subdivision should be separately numbered. In this manner each proprietor would receive a title to his lot, however small, from the government. It is further provided by the law to which I have alluded, that in case claimants to lands within the limits of any city shall not, within one year from its establishment, make and file such plats, the Secretary of the Interior shall cause such surveys and plats to be made at the expense of the government, and the lands thereupon be sold in the same manner. In such case, however, the law is imperative that fifty per cent. shall be added to the minimum price of each lot.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

The expense of the transportation to this Territory of all the articles here consumed, which are not produced within our own borders, is a most burdensome tax, both upon the General Government and upon the people. An expenditure of half a million dollars in bridging the numerous small streams between Great Salt Lake City and the Missouri River, and in otherwise improving that great national thoroughfare, would result in saving many times that amount each year to the government and to the people of this and the adjoining Territories.

Small steamboats have recently been placed on the Colorado, for the purpose of transporting freight to Callville, the head of navigation upon that river. I am informed that the sum of fifty thousand dollars, or thereabouts, judiciously expended, would be sufficient to construct a wagon road from the southern portion of our Territory to Callville.

This would reduce the land carriage of freight from the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific States, to Great Salt Lake City below six hundred miles, and certain classes of freight could doubtless be transported in that manner much more economically than by the present route.

Such road would also open for settlement an extensive tract of territory now but little known, but supposed to abound in mineral wealth and valuable agricultural lands. For these reasons I would suggest that Congress be memorialized to appropriate the sum of five hundred thousand dollars for the improvement of the road from the Missouri River, and the further sum of fifty thousand dollars for the building of the road to Colorado. I have reason to believe that similar memorials, relative to the road first above named, will be presented to Congress by all the adjoining Territories.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

Within the past year numerous mines of coal, lead and the precious metals have been discovered in various parts of the Territory. The present indications are that many of these mines are of surprising richness, and that their discovery has but just commenced. These mines are of great worth to the people of this Territory, both from their intrinsic value and from the excellent home market their development and working will afford for our surplus agricultural productions, which have been and will doubtless continue to be, the principal sources of our wealth and prosperity.

The establishment of a mineralogical cabinet in this city, under the charge of some suitable person whose duty it should be to solicit contributions of specimens, not only of the minerals above-named, but also of salt, iron, sulphur, saltpetre, alum, and any other minerals of value, discovered in any part of the Territory, would be attended with but little expense and would be highly advantageous. A suitable person acting thus under the auspices of the Legislature, could in a few years form a collection of great and permanent value.

Could a thorough and careful geological survey of our Territory be made, it would doubtless result in the discovery of numerous new deposits of coal, iron, and the precious metals.

THE TERRITORIAL LIBRARY.

At the time of the organization of the Territory the sum of five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purchase of a library. From the number and character of the books purchased, I should judge that the original appropriation was expended somewhat injudiciously. There is a great deficiency of standard works of reference, for the use of the Judges and members of the Legislature. In view of this deficiency of works almost indispensable, I would recommend that Congress be memorialized to appropriate the sum of three thousand dollars for the purchase of additional books.

BOUNDARY.

A question has arisen between the authorities of Oneida County, Idaho, and those of Cache County, in this Territory, relative to the location of the boundary line between the two Territories. Certain settlements heretofore supposed to be in Utah, are now claimed to be within the territorial limits of Idaho. For the purpose of settling this question, I would recommend that the Surveyor-General of the Territory, or some other suitable person, be appointed a commissioner to meet with a similar commissioner to be appointed on the part of the Territory of Idaho, and to survey that portion of the boundary line passing through or near the territory in dispute.

IRRIGATION.

My attention has been called to the fact, that no general law upon the subject of irrigation has yet been enacted. The subject, in view of the many rights, legal and equitable, therein involved, is one of great importance, and will, with the increasing population of the Territory, require careful legislation. I am not sufficiently familiar with the subject to feel competent to make suggestions as to the details of the laws necessary to be made.

In fact, laws sufficient for all emergencies cannot be enforced until the titles to real estate are perfected, and the power to levy and collect taxes upon the same thereby acquired.

TURNPIKE ROADS.

Turnpike, toll-bridge or ferry companies, for the improvement of highways, in the charters of which exclusive privileges are granted to companies or individuals, should be incorporated as rarely as possible. Wherever the settlements of the county will justify the expense, such roads, ferries or bridges should be constructed by local taxation, assisted in proper cases by appropriations from the Territorial Treasury, and the highways made free to the traveling public. And in cases where, by reason of the sparseness of the population, or the great difficulties to be surmounted in the opening of the highways, a different rule is adopted, the rights of the public should be carefully guarded. Provision should be made for the lowest rates of toll and the briefest enjoyment of the franchise, consistent with the proper remuneration of the parties engaging in the enterprise.

The road from this city through Parley's Canon to the Weber River appears to me to be a proper locality for the construction of a toll-road. A good road is especially desirable, on account of our supplies of coal being brought over that route.

I would therefore suggest to you the propriety of adopting joint resolutions, authorizing the Governor or some other Territorial officer to receive bids from responsible parties for the construction of a good turnpike road upon this route.

Should such resolutions be speedily adopted, bids might be received and the charter awarded during the present session of the Legislature, and the public thus enjoy the benefit of the improved highway during a portion at least of the coming year.

NEW POSTAL ROUTES.

In regard to increased mail facilities your more correct information will enable you to suggest to Congress or the Postmaster General such measures as the wants and welfare of the Territory seem to demand.

CHARLES DURKEE.

A Convention of the Southern States.

The Memphis *Avalanche* and other Southern journals favor a convention of the Southern States, for the mutual consideration of their affairs and interests. The *Avalanche* says:

"The great concern of the time is to restore the seceded States to the Union, to determine the terms of retrocession, and to devise some method in the premises which will be complete and definite in its results. So far, the Federal authority has chosen in this matter to deal with the States separately. This course has certainly been one of slow progress and painful details. The fields of discussion have been multiplied; the question has been brought under the influence of local prejudices; the conditions of restoration have become numerous and confused; and, in the absence of precise and common views on the subject, the Southern States are falling into a condition of bewilderment and suspicion, the consequences of which it may not be easy to estimate. Restoration to the Union, in the sense of return to civil liberty, even without Congressional representation, is at once the chief and common concern of the Southern States, and why may it not be settled on one common field of discussion?

There never was a time in our history when to these States were presented so many common questions and common interests—a conjuncture so fit for a call of a General Convention of the States; nor a season so propitious for their friendly counsel. It is not only for such convention to determine what conditions the States are willing to accept on their return to the Union; but the occasion may be improved in consulting other interests now common to them. The disposition of the colored population, the rights and wants of freedmen, the status of the negro, new systems of labor, new methods of agriculture, the repair of the common ravages of the war, plans of immigration, all these are new concerns which the close of the war has thrust upon the Southern States, and which would be best considered in some common assembly.

Let such a convention be called under the countenance of President JOHNSON himself; let him freely and distinctly communicate to it his views; let it be assured that neither the safety nor the dignity of counsels shall be disturbed by military interference—and we pledge our judgment that the convention will concede all that can be reasonably demanded; that each State will readily accept whatever terms it may decide; and that, in sixty days, the Union will be restored at least so far as to remit the States to their ordinary civil condition, by a method alike honorable to the South, safe to the Federal authority, fatal to faction, and replete with the noble auspices of a new national life.

DOMESTIC ITEMS.

The Rensselaer Iron Works, Hon. JOHN A. GRISWOLD and Messrs. CORNINGS & WINSLOW, proprietors, are an immense institution. They were built in 1845 by Messrs. PETER A. BURDEN, CANNON, SCHUYLER, and others, and the first work they did was to make the rails for the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad. The company own and occupy, with mill and docking, about six acres, on which are a rail mill and forge, merchant iron mill, machine and blacksmith shops, store and office, oil-room, hose-house, carpenter-shop, &c. The machinery consists of one 365, one 60, one 90, one 40-horse power engine; lathes, planers, drilling machines, &c.; one train of rail rolls; one of forge rolls; one of top and bottom rolls; one for rolling old rails, and one for rolling merchant iron. They have 14 puddling and 11 heating furnaces, employ 450 hands, and use, annually, 10,000 to 12,000 tons anthracite coal; 15,000 to 20,000 tons bituminous coal; 5,000 to 6,000 tons iron ore; 12,000 to 15,000 tons old rails; 6,000 to 8,000 tons pig iron. Plans have been drawn and adopted for the construction of a brick building 400 feet in length by about 100 in width, on the site of their present merchant iron mill. In this building will be contained twelve puddling and heating furnaces, together with the proper trains of rails and other machinery used in the manufacture of merchant and ship iron. The machinery will be got out during the Winter, and the building erected early in the Spring.

The Albany correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says: "The State Library rooms contain an object of great interest now, and which in the coming centuries will be of still greater and increasing interest, viz.: the original draft of the proclamation of emancipation. A considerable portion is in the handwriting of Mr. LINCOLN, and the remainder in that of the Secretary of State, with the exception of the quotations from the laws of Congress, which are printed and attached to the manuscript. This original draft is accompanied by a note from Mr. SEWARD certifying to its genuineness, and accompanied by the statement that it was given by the late lamented President to the Albany Sanitary Fair, where it was raffled for and drawn by GERRIT SMITH, who donated it to the United States Sanitary Commission, from whom it was purchased by the State of New-York. It netted to the Sanitary Commission over two thousand dollars."

Gen. WILLIAM E. STRONG, who has just returned from Texas, reports to the Freedman's Bureau that in the central and eastern parts of the State he found that the whites scarcely knew that the war was ended, and the negroes still supposed themselves the lawful property of their former masters. In other places, though nominally free, he found the blacks in all stages of suffering and destitution, and unable to procure sufficient remuneration for labor to sustain life. The planters who have corn and other provisions, are unwilling to part with it, and white families importuned him often for some order compelling the rich to sell their corn at one dollar in silver per bushel, to such as were destitute and starving. The negroes professed a willingness to work, but comparatively few persons were in condition to employ them.

A dispatch from Arkansas to the Chicago *Tribune* reports the murder, on the 14th inst., of Rev. Mr. STOUT, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Dover, Pope County. He was three score years and ten when he met his cruel fate. He was revered by all good men for his unblemished character, humble piety and uncompromising loyalty. He was a member of the convention, two years ago, that organized the Free State Government, abolished slavery, repudiated the rebel debt, &c., and afterward served as State Senator in the Legislature. At the time of his death he was County Clerk, and it was while he was engaged in his office that he was assassinated, at 9 o'clock P. M., on the day mentioned. He was shot in the back of the head with ball and buck-shot, through a crack in the wall just large enough to admit a single-barreled gun.

The San Francisco correspondent of the Chicago *Times* writes:—"Speaking of Mrs. LINCOLN reminds me of the widow of old Ossawattamie BROWN, who is now residing at Red Bluff, in this State. Mention has been made in this correspondence of a fund that the admirers of JOHN BROWN, the 'martyr of Harper's Ferry,' were raising in this State, with which to purchase the widow BROWN a homestead. The 'fund' has at last been raised, but it don't pan out well, to use a miner's phrase. Four lots have been purchased on the west side of Main-street, in the south end of Red Bluff, and inclosed with a neat board fence. A contract has been made with carpenters in that town to build a dwelling for the widow BROWN, for the enormous sum of $450, on those lots. It is to be finished in January. So that will be the home of the widow BROWN and her three children."

In the State of South Carolina there are now 48 Freedmen's schools in operation, attended by 6,000 pupils, and taught by 108 teachers, of whom 80 are from the North and 28 are Southerners. In Columbia, Greenville, Orangeburgh, Summerville, Georgetown, and on the coast islands, schools are already established; they are in process of organization at Camden, Florence, Darlington, Sumter and Cheraw, and it is confidently hoped that before the Spring at least one teacher will be at work in each county town. The Superintendent, after an extended tour through the State, reports the white people as not only indifferent, but entirely opposed to the educating of the negroes, and is of opinion that outside of Charleston no colored school can be maintained a month after the Federal troops are withdrawn.

A Georgia editor says it is a much more vital question in the South whether the whites will work than whether the blacks refuse to labor. The loudest and noisiest blatherskites about the constitutional laziness and persistent indolence of the negro are stout young white men, who loaf about the corners with their hands in their pockets, chew tobacco and drink bad whisky, while their mothers keep boarding-houses to pay family expenses and keep up appearances.

A correspondent of the *Scientific American* says: "If you have a boat that leaks badly, and it is in a strong current, or if you are towing it up stream, all you have to do to keep it dry is this: Bore a hole through the bottom and insert a piece of tin or iron half round through the hole, letting it extend a few inches below the bottom of the boat, and all the water will run out without any labor. I think a ship at sea could be kept afloat if you could keep her going four miles per hour."

We learn from a Portsmouth (N. H.) paper that one day last week, two or three young fellows attending the District School at Kittery Point, perpetrated a gross outrage on the teacher, Mr. DAGGETT, nearly taking his life. He reprimanded them the day before for some misconduct, which they laid to heart, and secreting themselves behind the door, when the teacher entered they fell upon him, knocked him down with a stone, and committed other injuries on his person. One of them has been arrested, and the others have escaped.

Arlington Heights still remain in possession of the government, but it is said that the wife of Gen. ROBERT E. LEE has recently written to a friend that she intends to return there, even if she "is obliged to live in the black quarters." This is indicative of the strength of her determination to reassert what she considers the rights of herself and her husband to this historic property; but among the other obstacles she will probably encounter is the fact that twelve thousand Union soldiers have been buried upon its soil.

The schools for colored children in Norfolk, Va., according to the correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, cost about four hundred dollars a year for a female teacher, and five hundred dollars for a male teacher. The teachers receive only fifteen and twenty-five dollars per month, with their traveling expenses paid each way, once a year; each person being expected to be as economical as is consistent with comfort.

Several deer have been killed in the Sandwich and Falmouth (Mass.) woods this season. The most of them come from the Island of Naushon, one of the Elizabeth Islands, where they have been preserved from the earliest times. The deer escape from the island across a narrow neck of water, between Naushon and Falmouth. The Sandwich and Falmouth woods are quite extensive, there being a territory equal to about sixty-four square miles where there are no inhabitants, and the deer have full swing.

It is said that the Buena Vista Vineyard, in Sonora County, California, is the largest in the world. It consists of 6,000 acres, with 272,000 vines planted previous to 1865, and 700,000 planted, or to be planted, this year. Last year the yield was 42,000 gallons of still wine, 60,000 bottles of sparkling wine, and 12,000 gallons of brandy. One hundred men are constantly employed, and double that number during the vintage. There are 8,000 fruit trees, and large varieties of grapes.

A stranger entered a saloon at Niagara Falls a few days since and called for oysters. While the woman in charge was attending to his wants, her customer abstracted some money from the drawer and decamped. On her return the woman missed both man and money. She went in pursuit, and meeting the man on the street she collared and held him till the police came to her relief.

A physician named PIKE lately advertised a lecture on "Spiritualism," at Lyndon, Vt.; but the spirits not coming at his bidding, the audience broke up in a row, a number pursuing the doctor to his room, where he drew a pistol on his followers, which they took away from him. The matter was compromised by the lecturer promising to leave town and paying back the admission fee.

Mr. E. D. BRACKETT, formerly of Littleton, now of Faribault, Minn., writes as follows to the Littleton *Gazette*: "Farmers here are grumbling tremendously at the extremely low figures for which they are obliged to sell produce, &c. Wheat is selling here at 60 cents; potatoes at 25 cents; pork, 9 to 10 cents; butter, 25 to 30 cents, and other articles at proportionately low figures."

The ice-house of LYMAN B. LYON, at Lyon's Falls, N. Y., has not been empty for twenty years, nor has a pound of ice been put into it. The building is constructed after the ordinary method, and when it is designed to fill it, a rose jet is placed upon the water-pipe, and as the water comes through it is chilled and drops into the ice-house, where it forms in one solid mass.

The wolves and panthers have multiplied to such an extent in "JOHN BROWN'S tract" that they not only trail the deer in packs but even have the audacity to "put in an occasional appearance" in barnyards on the border. Hunters return from the woods with doleful faces and no game, except perhaps a mangled carcass or two of venison abandoned by the wolves.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* understands that there are more apples stored in that city at the present than at any previous time within the past two years, yet prices are extravagantly high. But prices must come down and speculators know it. Though selling at exorbitant rates they are cautious about buying.

The Cairo *Democrat* says it has been shown some strawberries, ripe and green, which grew in the open air on the New Hope farm of G. C. WOOD, near Cobden, Ill., and were picked Dec. 11, 1865. This is but another proof of the fine climate of Southern Illinois and its adaptation to growing all kinds of fruit.

The Jerseyville (Ill.) *Democrat* says operators in hogs in that section are not getting rich this season, judging by the prices given there and the prices given in St. Louis. A large majority of the hogs raised in that county are still on hand. Seven cents gross and ten net were the ruling offers by buyers the past week.

A meeting of the merchants of Chicago has been held to take action in regard to the collection of claims against the American Express Company, as owners of the Merchants' Dispatch, arising out of the refusal of the company to settle for losses occasioned by the destruction of their goods by fire while in transit and custody of the Merchants' Dispatch.

The first party for the Minnesota gold mines, at Vermilion Lake, left St. Paul on the 27th inst. It consisted of nine teams and twenty-seven men, armed and equipped for a Winter campaign. They propose to erect buildings and commence mining operations as soon as possible. They take a car for cooking and sleeping.

In the District Court held at Exeter, N. H., the information filed against JOHN F. CUTTER, of Hollis, who left that town in 1863 and joined the rebel army in Kentucky, for the confiscation of his property, was dismissed, on the ground that the property was in the hands of Trustees, and the pardon of the President relieved it from liability to confiscation.

The Albany *Argus* says that awards to the amount of $65,500 have been made by the Commissioners appointed to appraise the value of the remainder of the Congress Hall property in that city to be taken for the site of the new State Capitol. The State is entitled to take possession of the property upon payment of the sums.

A couple in Litchfield County, Conn., had lived together for ten years, supposing themselves married. Difficulties having arisen, one applied to the court for a divorce. Upon investigation it was found out that they had never been legally married. Like sensible people, they gave up the idea of a divorce and were married.

The County Clerk, Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff of Pope County, Ark., have all been assassinated recently. The Clerk, Rev. WM. STOUT, was a member of the Arkansas Free State Convention two years ago, and was shot through the back of his head by some miscreant, who fired through a crack in the wall of his office.

The Chicago *Tribune* severely denounced the folly of the railroad managers of the lines centreing at that city in the matter of the present exorbitant freight tariffs. It says that the losses in sales to the Chicago merchants thereby, during the past three months, amount to several millions of dollars, at least.

On Saturday, Dec. 16, as Mr. JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Brookfield, N. H., was driving a team through the woods, his sled struck a decaying tree with such force as to break off the top of the tree, which in its fall struck Mr. JOHNSON upon the head, injuring him so severely that he lived but a few hours.

Mrs. THOMAS PICKERING, of Greenland, N. H., whose dwelling is five miles from Portsmouth, went thither two or three weeks since—her first appearance there since 1825. She has enjoyed good health, and is a lady of abundant means, but of very domestic habits, as this fact shows.

The Canton (Illinois) *Register* states that on the 15th December, A. M. BLACK, of that place, was taken with bleeding at the nose, and leaning over to let the blood drop, he fell on the floor and died in a few minutes of hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been unwell for several weeks.

It is computed that the commerce of the Lakes amounts at present to at least $1,200,000,000 annually, and that 2,000 vessels are employed in it. It sends to the seaboard 100,000,000 of bushels of grain, 2,000,000 of hogs, and a half a million of cattle annually.

A train on the Central Road at Du Quoin on Thursday, ran over JAMES WILSON, killing him instantly. He was horribly mangled, his head being severed from his body, and his brains and entrails strewn along the road for near a hundred yards.

The *Maine Farmer* says that fire is still burning upon the ruins of PARROTT & BRADBURY'S warehouse (in which was a large quantity of corn and flour), destroyed by the great fire in Augusta on the 17th of last September, more than three months ago.

The Secretary of the Alleghany Insurance Company, in Pittsburgh, has been using the funds of the company in oil speculations. These having proved unsuccessful, and his detection impending, he has left for parts unknown.

A nice young man in Sandusky, Ohio, the other day obtained an introduction to a young lady on the ice, and shortly after stole her skates, which she had permitted him to assist her in taking off.

Mr. and Mrs. JOSEPH WETHERBEE, of Rindge, N. H., the former 82 years old and the latter 81, still live in the same house where they commenced their married life sixty years ago.

The paper mill of DURANT & ADAMS, at Bellows Falls, Vt., was burned on Friday night, Dec. 22, together with nearly all its contents. Loss $8,000 or $9,000; insured for $6,000.

WESLEY CANNEY, of Tuftonborough, N. H., has a pullet hatched last May, that three weeks ago presented her owner with sixteen chickens. The chicks are doing well.

It is stated that two bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the *Commonwealth*, at New London, one of which has been identified as that of Mr. RIPLEY.

An ex-Shaker is presumed to have been concerned with others in breaking into a dwelling of the Shakers at Enfield, N. H., and stealing wearing apparel.

Two sons of THOMAS J. MALLARD, of Great Falls, N. H., were skating on the morning of the 15th, when the ice broke through and the youngest was drowned.

SAFFORD BRONSON, a worthy and influential citizen of Richmond, Vt., and representative from that town in the State Legislature for two years past, died on Dec. 24.

The number of patients in the various general hospitals throughout the country, on the 16th of December, the date of the last returns, was 2,036.

The University of Virginia has two hundred and twenty-two students. The war has greatly interfered with the revenues of the institution.

Four of the Republican delegates from Ward 1, Portsmouth, N. H., to the Rockingham County Convention, weigh more than 1,000 pounds.

The gross receipts of the Cheshire Railroad the present year will be $650,000; an increase of $100,000 over 1864, and $200,000 over 1863.

The Manchester *Mirror* says a wealthy lady who resides in New-Jersey has just purchased $100,000 New-Hampshire State bonds.

Miss THOMPSON says that every unmarried lady of sixty may consider that she has passed the Cape of Good Hope.

The Freedmen's Bureau in Tennessee.

The following terse answer to an inquiry recently sent by Gen. FISK to an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau will show how he proposes to enforce justice in that State:

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 13th, and to reply as follows:

Q.—What shall be my course to enforce a judgment for debt? A.—You will, after giving reasonable time, seize and sell the debtor's property.

Q.—When a white man is fined for beating a freedman, and he refuses to pay the fine, how shall I enforce the payment? A.—Hold him in arrest until he pays it; and if he still refuses put him in jail.

Q.—When I order a white man to appear to answer a claim for a debt due a freedman, and he refuses to appear, what am I to do? A.—You will arrest and fine him for contempt.

Q.—What about carrying fire arms? A.—Treat every one alike. You cannot disarm the negroes when white men of every class are allowed to carry arms.

Q.—What about whipping as a punishment for crime? A.—No! Let the lash be laid aside forever. All civilized nations have discarded it. Its use would disgrace the American name. Should any one attempt to use it on any of his laborers you will punish him severely.

Q.—What shall I do with roving and vagrant negroes? A.—Treat them just as the law treats white vagrants. Let freedmen know that you are the friend and protector of the industrious, but the enemy and punisher of the dishonest and vagrant.

You may ask: How am I to obtain officers to enforce my orders? Select civil officers in the county, if you can find such as will enforce your processes; if not, appoint officers from among civilians. If you cannot find such apply for military aid. You are in the service of the United States, and its whole power is pledged to support you in the discharge of your duty. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, CLINTON B. FISK, Brevet Maj.-Gen. and Assistant Commander for Kentucky and Tennessee.

The Cotton Cases—Mr. Charles Eames.

Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Monday, Jan. 1, 1866.

A decree was rendered to-day in the United States District Court, involving an amount for which a check is seldom drawn by the Clerk of any court in Illinois. The claimants were Messrs. PENNISTON & PIKE, of New-Orleans, who claimed of the cotton captured during the "Red River Expedition" nine hundred and fifty-three bales. This claim has just been adjudicated upon, and, as a result, the lucky New-Orleans firm to-day had a check drawn by GEORGE P. BOWEN, Esq., Clerk of the court, for $274,978 20. Hon. CHARLES EAMES and Hon. LAWRENCE WELDON represented the navy and government in the case, and receive a check for $83,100 79, as salvage and costs.

This, to Messrs. PENNISTON & PIKE, and the navy, is a very nice thing. The New-Orleans firm having their cotton in a rebel country, suddenly found it seized by the loyal navy, taken to a loyal port free of charge, and sold by an officer of the government, when cotton was at the highest market prices. The military salvage is the per centum which the navy receives for capturing the cotton from the hands of the rebels, and is one-eighth of the proceeds of the cotton.

The success of Messrs. PENNISTON & PIKE fully illustrates the benefit of being loyal citizens. As such, they had received the proper permits from the Treasury Department, and were fortified with a document indorsing the same in President LINCOLN'S own hand. Living in a rebel country, and loyal to their government, they trusted to the success of that government; and, after having their property seized by the rebel army when it was worth $100,000, they find it restored by the Federal Government when it is worth nearly $300,000.

In contrast with these claimants are Messrs. WITHENBURY and DOYLE, of Ohio, who were down South trying to make money; Messrs. GRIEFF & ZUNTZ, of New-Orleans, who were speculating through the "Louisiana State Bank," and Messrs. G. A. LE MORE & Co., of France, who furnished the rebels with army clothing, and claim cotton seized by the Federals as pay for the same, though under an assumed claim. These latter, who each claim about 1,000 bales of cotton, have, through the exertions of Messrs. EAMES & WELDON, had their claims dismissed, and have just perfected their appeals to the United States Supreme Court for redress.

PENNISTON & PIKE have been represented in the prosecution of their claims by Gen. S. N. HAYNIE, Messrs. HAY & CULLOM, and STUART, EDWARDS & BROWN.

National Finances.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes:

The quarterly statement of receipts and expenditures for the second quarter of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31 will be completed in a day or two. The following statement exhibits the receipts at the ports above named during the first half of the fiscal year ending Dec. 31: New-York, $65,078,213 87; Boston, $8,351,193 76; Philadelphia, $2,394,527 82; Baltimore, $1,683,839 95. Total, $77,507,775 40.

The receipts from this source for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, were a fraction over $84,000,000.

The total receipts for the first six months of the present year, when all the ports are heard from, will probably foot up as much, if not more, than those for the year 1865.

The receipts from customs for the month of December last, at the four principal ports of entry, were as follows:

New-York	$8,348,750 31
Boston	953,048 85
Philadelphia	349,058 79
Baltimore	190,694 81
Total	$9,841,552 76

It is estimated that the returns from the other ports will swell the total receipts in gold during the month of December to upwards of eleven millions of dollars.

Naval.

The gunboat *Don* is ready to proceed to the lower bay once more, and continue the experimental trial of the 15-inch gun. She will probably go down to-morrow morning. The results of the experiments which were brought to a close last week, were very satisfactory as far as the gun was concerned, and the trial is now for the purpose of testing a new gun-carriage. A boat belonging to the *Don* stuck in the ice yesterday, nearly opposite the Fulton Ferry, and only reached the *Don* with great difficulty.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 245, 91, 117, 229, 247, 311, 1155, 1029, 877, 343, 365, 381, 683, 1025, 543, 333, 393, 395, 407, 413. *Part II.*—Nos. 629, 595, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 646, 626, 882, 1152, 482, 483, 503, 522, 530, 540, 546, 548.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Justice Sutherland—Nos. 24, 36, 48, 55, 58, 78, 79, 95, 98. The general call commences at No. 99.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Presiding Justice Geo. G. Barnard and Justices Clerke and Ingraham—The Calendar is unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice Jones—Nos. 1691, 1753, 1351, 4635, 1435, 1723, 1289, 1799, 1801, 1803, 1805, 1807, 1809, 1811, 1823. *Part II.*—Held by Chief-Justice Robertson—Nos. 1656, 3810, 2156, 2168, 2174, 1818, 1644, 2176, 2140, 1324, 1476, 2190, 2192, 2194, 2196.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1252, 1189, 515, 1293, 1322, 1267, 908, 840, 633, 1308, 763, 1337, 1340, 1341, 1352. *Part II.*—Nos. 563, 1272, 1273, 1174, 1112, 776, 1179, 1180, 773, 593, 1046, 1028, 733, 1335, 1336.

The Toronto Poisoning Case—Important Question under the Extradition Treaties.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

In re George Gustaff.—In the matter of George Gustaff, charged with an attempt to poison Alexander McKinnon, whose surrender under the Extradition Treaty was demanded by the British Consul in this city. Commissioner OSBORN has certified the proceedings to the State Department, and delivered the following opinion:

The accused was arrested upon the complaint and requisition of the British Consul at the port of New-York, under and by virtue of the treaty stipulations between the United States and Great Britain, made the 9th of August, 1842, and the act of Congress approved Aug. 18, 1848. It appears from the deposition of Alexander McKinnon that one Davis and George Gustaff (the defendant) did on the 3d of October, 1865, administer to said McKinnon a poison called Hydrocyanic or Prussic acid, with intent to kill him, by causing him to drink ale or beer from a glass in which the poisonous drug was placed. In consequence of said McKinnon's suspicions or distaste of the liquid, only a small quantity was taken into his system, producing serious symptoms and insensibility, afterwards removed by proper antidotes, instead of instant death, which would undoubtedly have occurred had he drank the quantity designed by the perpetrators. The documentary proof offered in evidence, together with McNabb's testimony, goes to show that Davis is now in custody in Canada, where a bill of indictment has been preferred against him and the accused. The evidence is wholly circumstantial as to the poison being put in the beer by the accused or his confederate, and it is only by a chain of circumstances connecting the felonious act with the accused, in their character suspicious, and which carry with them almost a conviction of guilt that I have to be guided in determining the question of probable cause, which is my sole province in this matter of mutual interest to the respective governments. Two or three legal points were presented by the counsel for the prisoner, and which he has requested me to determine in the consideration of the evidence. Of these I will treat after a careful review of some of the most material facts brought out in evidence to sustain the charge of criminality. It seems that the accused was, a short time previous to the offence charged, in the employ of McKinnon peddling books; that he knew where McKinnon kept his money; that he afterward represented himself in Toronto to be a doctor and formed an intimacy with Davis. They were associated together, were seen frequently together; carried on a practice of medicine, prescribed for each other's patients; were known as Doctors Davis and Gustaff; had frequently been in Brunell's drug-store in Toronto; went in there together in the afternoon of the 3d of October last (the day that McKinnon is alleged to have been poisoned) and a drachm of hydrocyanic acid (Scheele's) was purchased by Gustaff and almost immediately after they went to McKinnon's bookstore, and offered a $10 bill in payment for trifling articles purchased; saw McKinnon open the safe and take out about $200 in money, and after a few words of conversation between them and McKinnon, Gustaff went out and came back with a bottle of ale and a glass; asked McKinnon to drink. McKinnon drank and soon became seriously sick, having all the indications of being poisoned as testified to by the medical witness, and from the descriptions of poisonous effects produced by prussic acid and well known in books on medical jurisprudence. The sudden disappearance of Gustaff and Davis, the flight of the accused to New-York, leaving behind his trunk and his hotel bills unpaid, his subsequent arrest by the police here, and his confessions, all point to the accused as being one of those two men who gave McKinnon the poisoned beer and had resorted to that method of taking his life. It is unnecessary to dwell longer on facts and circumstances which in my judgment clearly implicate the accused with the atrocious act, and upon the evidence laid before me, I am bound to hold him for trial at the place where the offence, as charged, was committed. It was strenuously urged by the counsel for the defence that no malice had been shown, and a favorable consideration should be given to the accused in the absence of so important an element in the case. Malice is expressed or implied—when one person kills another with a sedate, deliberate mind, and formed design, it is said to be express—as where a man wilfully poisons another (Wharton & Stilli Medical Jurisprudence Book, vi., sec. 1,000.) Of this, the usual evidence is circumstantial, for where the act is deliberately committed, and is likely to be attended with dangerous consequences, the malice requisite to the murder will be presumed. The law infers that the natural or probable effect of an act deliberately done is intended by its actor. It is clear to my mind that had McKinnon drank all the beer in the glass, as it was expected he would by the giver, death almost instantly would have ensued, and the law presumes his intention by the means employed. One other point in the legal aspect of the case presents itself, and that is, whether the administering of poison with intent to commit murder was contemplated in the language of the treaty under the head of "assault with intent to commit murder." The counsel for the prisoner contends not, and claims that an assault must be in the nature of a menace, some demonstration or offer of violence, words used with means at hand to do bodily harm, &c. This version of the counsel has some merits, and admits of consideration. I find that all the States have made a

distinction in legislating upon crimes between assault with intent to commit felony, and administering poison with intent to commit misdemeanor or felony; but the old common law seemed to apply the same penalties to each class of crimes, and held one equally as aggravated as the other. To determine what is contemplated in the language, and whether it was intended by the treaty-making power to cover a crime like the one in question, seems to me a matter of judicial principle and definition—for authorities fail to furnish satisfactory evidence of the treatment and classification of the offence in the nature of an assault. In the case of Davis *vs.* Davis (1 Iredell, 128) the court remarks:

"It is difficult in practice to draw the precise line which separates violence menaced from violence begun to be executed, for until the execution of it is begun there can be no assault. We think, however, that where an unequivocal purpose of violence is accompanied by an act which, if not stopped or diverted, will be followed by personal injury, the execution of the purpose is then begun—the battery is attempted."

Now in this case an offence has been committed: poison was taken. The intent of the accused is shown by circumstances which the law interprets malice, and the only question in the case to a proper understanding of the treaty, and a full and comprehensive view of the offence charged, is whether the putting of poison in the beer or glass, with intent to have McKinnon receive it in his stomach, is an assault within the meaning of the law. The case of Requia *vs.* Hanson (2 Car. and Kir. 912) is one which favors the view of the defence. The defendant was charged with putting cantharides into rum, which was taken by a person ignorant of the fact, and which produced great injury, sickness and disorder. The court held that it was not an assault or misdemeanor at common law. In the case of the People *vs.* Blake, (1 Wheeler, C. C., 490,) it was held by the Recorder that a vegetable powder called cow-itch, put upon a towel and in a water tub for the purpose of being used, and a person is injured by it, is assault. Looking at this case in all its relations both upon the law and the facts, I have given it the most attentive consideration, and have endeavored to come to such conclusions as the law would uphold me in, and the rights and liberty of the defendant demand. The only plea of defence is on the question of law—upon the facts no defence has been offered. With mute and speechless lips and thoughts unexpressed, the accused appears on the scene of investigation, while his counsel essays the task of coloring the evidence of the prosecution with the tinge of innocence and using the powers of argument to break down the barriers of the law. I feel disposed to certify these proceedings to the Secretary of State at Washington, to await the action of the foreign authorities for a writ of surrender, conscious that fuller justice will be administered in the interpreting of treaty stipulations in that higher tribunal before which the accused will be brought for his trial.

The Law of Contracts—Important to Druggist.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART. 2.

Before Justices Balcom and a Jury.

John Hutchison et al. vs. *Joseph R. Pierson.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs, who are glass manufacturers in this city, to recover the value of a large quantity of perfume bottles. The defence set up by the defendant, who is a retail druggist at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, was that the plaintiff contracted with him that said bottles should be what is known in the trade as "A No. 1" bottles, and which should not allow of leakage or evaporation. A number of the bottles were produced in court which had been filled with perfumery; but they were then nearly or quite empty, showing that they were neither air or water tight, at least they were not "tight" bottles. The defendant admitted that a number of the bottles were good, but he testified that rest were useless to him. The Judge charged the jury that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover for the quantity of good bottles, and it was for them to decide—having heard the evidence—as to the value of the remainder.

The Jury rendered a verdict for $70 50.

Rufus B. Corning for plaintiff; Augustus F. Bays for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JAN. 8.

By Justice Sutherland.

A. F. Dawson *vs.* E. L. Dawson; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. S. P. Moore *vs.* W. S. McClure, et al.; judgment ordered. Wm. A. Walker, &c., *vs.* Esther Albertson, et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide the event of the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice McCunn.

George L. Allen *vs.* Elisha Smith; motion granted. Chas. Burrill *vs.* James C. Jewett; order granted. Peter M. Myers *vs.* Mahlon Vail; order granted. Chas. Goodyear *vs.* Edwin A. Brooks; justification allowed. Geo. Dexter *vs.* Benjamin W. Winans; order granted.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

John Phillips was indicted for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, value $366, from an express wagon belonging to the New-Jersey Express Company, in charge of driver John Lee. Lee testified that on the afternoon of 13th December last, as his wagon stood opposite No. 103 Chambers-street, he saw the prisoner take a bale from his wagon containing the goods in question and run away with it. He followed and had him arrested. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the State Prison. The prisoner was an old offender.

ALLEGED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Bartholomew Fitzgerald and James Messelhonn were indicted for robbery in the first degree, being charged with assaulting the person of E. Smith, and during the attack taking the sum of $110 from him. The complainant stated that on the morning in question he left his home with a sum of money in his possession and a double-barreled gun, which he sold for twelve dollars, increasing the amount to the aggregate of $110 55. He soon after met the prisoner Fitzgerald, with whom he had some drinks. They went together to the store of Mr. Hardy, in Oliver-street, where they drank still more, and here Fitzgerald proposed to fight any man of 136 pounds weight for $100; whereupon he (the complainant) took out his money, prepared to lay the wager, but Fitzgerald said he had no money. He then left the store, followed by Fitzgerald, who attacked him, and was shortly after joined by Messelhonn, who was the clerk serving at the bar, who also attacked him, and during the melee then ensuing, while Fitzgerald held him by the legs, the other prisoner took from his pocket the sum named, $110. A number of witnesses were called, whose evidence agreed in all essential particulars, and went to show that the complainant had been threatening and abusive when in the grocery-store of Hardy, that he called the clerk Messelhonn improper names, and was guilty of the same offence against Fitzgerald, threatening the latter to fight him, swearing that he "could lick half a dozen Irishmen;" that he then left the store, followed by Fitzgerald, who was drunk, and that they fought outside, and that Messelhonn went out to part them, when the police came up, and the arrests were made. Witnesses also proved that the complainant produced only a single dollar bill in the store, with which he paid for some drinks, and a pawn-ticket, which he proposed to sell for $70. Witnesses as to the character of the prisoner were called, and testified to the general good character of both, Mrs. Fitzgerald stating that her boy had been "a good son to her," having supported her for five years since his father's death.

The case, which looked rather bad for the prisoners in the first instance, went to the jury only for simple assault and battery, Mr. Bedford, for the people, abandoning the charge of robbery. The jury returned to court an hour after retiring, unable to agree, whereupon the Judge, expressing his surprise that there should be any difficulty in arriving at a decision, discharged both them and the prisoners.

GRAND LARCENY.

Joseph Wallen pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, the sum of $450 being found upon his person, the property of Joseph Burn, but which the prisoner stated came into his possession without his knowledge, when he was in a state of drunkenness, in the Fourth Precinct Station, where he had been locked up with the complainant. Sentence was deferred, to give prisoner's counsel an opportunity to produce witnesses of good character for the prisoner, who it was stated had served three years in the navy, and had last been employed on a steamer plying to this port.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Edward Reddy was charged with having passed a counterfeit $20 bill at the store of John Asten, No. 409 Sixth-avenue. This case broke down, the prosecution being unable to trace the bill to certain identification, as it had passed through several hands before being marked. The prisoner was therefore discharged.

LARCENY.

Joseph Barron pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny of the sum of $71 in gold coin, on the 20th November last, from the place of business of Benjamin F. Metcalf, the complainant, to whom he admitted having taken the property. Sentence was deferred.

ASSAULT.

William Piggott pleaded guilty of an assault on the person of Martin Cahill, of No. 25 Washington-street, on the 5th day of December last. Sentence was deferred.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 8, 1866.

$5,000	U. S. 6s,5-20 R.'62	102½	200	Hudson River R...	107¼
5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s'62.C.	104⅜	500	Reading R.......	104⅜
3,000	do	104⅛	1200	do	104
10,000	U. S. 6s '81 C.	104⅜	880	do...c	103¾
12,000	do	104⅛	69	do...c	103½
1,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93⅝	300	do......2d call	103¾
80,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Series..	98⅜	10	Cleve.,Col.&Cin.R.	123
			500	Chi. & R. I.	106
5,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer. New Issue	98⅜	200	do	105¾
			1500	do	105½
6,000	N.Y.St.7s, Bounty Loan	98⅝	500	do...s10	105½
			500	do...2d call.b10	105⅞
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	27	1500	Cleve. & Pitts....s10	81½
10,000	do	26⅜	1500	do	81½
25,000	do	27	500	do	81
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Pr.	81	500	do	80⅝
5,000	C.&N.W.Int.Bs.	84	500	do	80⅞
5,000	Mil. & St. P.1st..	80½	3500	do	80¾
9	Shoe & Leather Bk.	100	800	do	80⅞
15	Cen. National B'k..	108	2300	do......2d call	81
100	Canton Co.	44	600	Chic. & N. W.	33
14	Del. & Hud. C.	145½	1500	do	32½
5	West. U. Teleg'h	49	400	do	32⅝
100	do	48½	100	do......2d call	32⅝
100	do	48¼	1600	do	32½
50	do	48	1300	do	32¼
100	do	47	100	Chi. & N.W.Pr.	60
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅝	100	do	59¼
100	do	41⅝	100	do	58¾
200	Mariposa Min	14½	100	do	58⅝
200	Cen. Coal Co.	53	1800	do	58½
600	N. Y. Cen.	96⅛	300	do	58⅝
100	do......b30	95¾	50	C., Bur. & Quin.	113
100	do	95½	100	do	112
100	Erie Railroad.....c	95⅜	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	99
	do	95½	1100	do	98½
	do	96⅛	100	do	98
	do......s15	94⅝	600	do	97½
	do......s30	93	100	do	98¾
100	M. So. & N. I.	71	100	do......b10	99
	do	70⅝	100	do	98⅞
	do	70¼	400	do	98¾
	do	70⅜	100	do	98⅞
	do......s30	70⅛	200	do..2d call.b10	98⅞
	do	70¾	200	do	98¾
	do......b60	71	200	do	98⅝
	do......2d call	70⅞	200	T.H.& Alt. R. Pr.	71
	do	70⅛	30	Chic. & Alton Pr.	107

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts	81
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	93⅝	1000	do	80⅞
100	New-York Cen.	95½	600	Chi. & N. W. P.	58⅝
400	do	95⅝	200	do	58⅞
100	Erie Railroad	95⅝	200	Chi. & N. W.	32⅝
600	do	95⅛	100	do......b30	32⅝
100	do......s3	95⅛	1500	do	32½
300	Reading R.	103⅝	1800	do	32⅜
400	do	103⅛	1000	do	32⅜
200	do	103⅛	100	P., Ft. & Chi.	99
600	do	103	300	do	98⅞
1300	Mich. S. & N.I.	70⅛			

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$4,000	U.S.6s,5-20.C.'62	104⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R.	104
6,000	U.S.6s,5-20s R.'62	102½	100	do......s30	103
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'65	101⅛	100	do	104½
6,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Second Ser.	98⅛	200	Mich. S.& N. I. R.	70⅝
			500	do	70⅝
10,000	O. & Miss. Cer.	27	500	do	70⅝
50,000	do	26⅞	300	Hud. Riv. R.	107
100,000	Am. Gold....s30	139	200	do	107¼
100	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅛	100	Ch. & N. W.	32⅝
100	Mariposa Min	14¼	100	do......b10	33
900	N. Y. Central	96⅛	200	do	33
200	Erie Railroad	96	800	Chi. & N. W.Pr.	59⅛
300	do......s3	95⅛	200	do	59⅛
200	do	95⅞	200	do	59
510	Reading R.	103⅝	100	Chic. & Rk. Is.	106
200	do	103⅞	15	P., F. W. & C.	100
1000	do	103⅛	1700	do	99⅛
400	Cleve. & P.	80⅞	1000	do	99¼
5200	do	81	100	do......s30	99

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

200	New-York Cen.b10	95⅞	200	M. S. & N. I. R..s3	72⅛
300	do......s3	95⅜	100	do	72⅛
100	do......c	95⅞	700	do......s3	72
100	do	95⅞	200	do	72
500	Erie Railroad.....c	96	200	do......c	71⅞
200	do	96	300	do......c	71⅞
400	do	96⅛	900	do	71⅞
800	do......c	96⅛	200	do	71⅞
200	do......s3	96⅛	200	do......s3	71⅞
200	do......b3	96⅛	200	do......b3	71⅞
600	do......c	96⅛	100	do......s3	71⅞
100	do	96⅛	200	Cleve. & P.x-d...c	82⅛
300	do......s3	96⅛	700	do	82⅛
300	do......c	96⅛	300	do......b3	82⅜
100	do......b3	96⅞	600	do......b3	82⅛
100	do	96⅛	1100	do	82⅛
200	Reading R..x-d..c	105½	200	do......s3	82⅛
200	do......c	105½	200	Chic. & R. Is.	107⅛
200	do......s3	105½	200	do	107⅛
400	do	105½	300	Chic. & N. W......s3	34⅛
700	do......s3	105	400	do	34⅜
100	Chi. & N.W. Pf..b3	59⅞	900	do......c	34⅛
100	do......s30	59⅛	400	do	34⅛
200	do......s3	59⅞	200	do......s3	34⅛
100	do	59⅞	100	do	34⅛
200	do	59⅞	100	do......b3	34⅞
100	P.,F.W.&C.x-d.s10	99⅞	100	do......b3	34
300	do	100⅛	100	do......s10	34
100	do......c	100			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Mariposa Pref..b30	15	100	Erie Railway	95⅛
400	N. Y. Central	95⅞	600	do	95
200	do......c	95⅝	200	do......c	95½
100	do......b3	95⅞	100	Chic. & R. I.	105⅞
700	do	95⅞	100	do......b3	106
200	Reading R.x-d.	103⅛	100	do	106
500	do	103	100	do......b3	106⅛
400	Mich. S. & N. I.	70⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	32⅝
500	do	70⅝	1300	do	32⅜
200	do	70⅛	200	do......s3	32⅛
100	do......b3	70⅛	100	do	32⅜
400	do	70	100	do......c	32⅜
200	do	69⅞	100	do......s3	32⅜
200	do	69⅞	200	Chi. & N.W.Prf.	58⅞
1100	do	69⅞	100	do......b30	59
100	do......s3	69⅛	100	do	58⅞
100	do......b3	69⅞	100	do	59
7300	Cleve. & P. x-d.	80⅛	250	do......s3	59
100	do......b3	80⅛	100	do	58⅞
3200	do	80⅛	100	do......s30	59
500	do......s3	80⅛	100	do......b10	59⅛
800	do......s3	80⅛	300	P., Ft. W. & C..x-d	99⅛
500	do......b10	80⅛			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Canton Co.	44⅛	200	Mar. Mining Co.b3	14
200	Cum. Coal......s5	43	600	do	13⅞
100	do......s10	43⅛	100	do......b3	14
100	do......s10	43⅛	2000	Cleve. & P....x-d.	81⅛
100	do	43⅛	800	do	81⅛
400	Quick. Min. Co.	41⅛	100	Chi. & R. I.	106⅛
100	do	41⅛	200	do	106⅛
100	do	14	100	do......s3	106⅛
1000	N. Y. Central	96⅛	100	do......s10	106⅛
200	do......b3	96⅛	100	do......s3	106⅛
400	do......s3	96⅛	600	Chi. & N. W......b3	33
1400	Erie Railroad	96⅛	100	do	33
100	do......s3	96⅛	200	do	32⅞
200	do......s3	96	300	do......b15	33
100	do......s3	95⅞	400	do	32⅞
400	do	96⅛	200	do	32⅛
200	Reading R.x-d.s3	103⅛	200	do	32⅛
200	do	103⅛	100	do	32⅛
100	do	103⅛	300	do	32⅛
3300	do......s3	103	1000	C. & N. W. Pref..	59⅛
200	Mich. S. & N. I...b4	70⅝	500	do	59⅛
100	do......b3	70⅝	500	do	59⅛
400	do......b3	70⅝	100	Pitts., F.W.&C.x-d	99⅛
100	do......b3	70⅝	100	do	99⅞

MONDAY, Jan. 8—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this city, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 6, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,769,329
Increase in Specie	446,702
Increase in Deposits	6,257,393
Increase in Legal-Tender	482,491
Increase in Circulation	597,739

	Jan. 7, 1865.	Jan. 6, 1866.	Dec. 30, 1865.
Local Capital	$69,186,762	$8,878,500	$8,878,500
National		71,807,700	71,807,700
Total in C. H.	$69,186,762	$80,686,200	$80,686,200
Loans	195,044,087	233,185,059	229,445,730
Specie	20,152,892	15,778,471	15,331,769
Deposits	147,821,891	195,482,204	189,224,861
Legal-Tender		71,617,487	71,134,996
In Sub-Treas'y	25,782,065	67,988,957	75,395,841

The National Bank Circulation reported through the Clearing-house, is as follows:

Merchants'	$374,820	Seventh Ward	$104,494
Mer. Exchange	325,776	Broadway	815,297
Commerce	2,244,515	Mercantile	298,950
Ocean	477,150	Republic	535,550
Pacific	122,051	St. Nicholas	553,334
Market	406,000	Marine	220,350
Park	999,506	East River	253,531
Fourth	1,859,138	Second	269,711
Central	1,243,042	Continental	476,509
Mechanics'	303,705	Importers'	476,627
New-York	329,770	Ninth	893,390
M. Association	221,000	First	361,110
Metropolitan	839,700	Am. Exchange	253,460
Commonwealth	219,427	Gallatin	289,755
Leather	130,000	Citizens'	102,803
N. America	293,994	Union	317,916
Irving	189,900	Chatham	132,200
Tradesmen's	283,884	Shoe & Leather	430,000
Phenix	162,267	Hanover	138,833

Total 38 National Banks	$17,944,407
Total 20 other National and Local Banks	644,021
Total on Clearing-house report, Dec. 30	$18,588,428
On previous report, Dec. 23	17,990,689
Increase in circulation	$597,739

The most important change on the last Bank return is an increase of $6,257,393 in the deposits, derived chiefly from the recent heavy dividend disbursements, and of $3,769,329 in the loan item. The week opened to-day with a rather more active demand from speculative borrowers, outside of the regular commission-houses, at 6 ₩ cent. on call as the ruling figure for call loans.

In the Stock Line, the day's movements were on a restricted scale, and the tendency of the market for the Railways and Miscellaneous Stocks was decidedly downward, under forced sales by the *Bear* interest. Toward the close of business, there was a slight rally in prices, on increased orders to buy, elicited by the sharp fall early in the day.

The Government Securities were a trifle cheaper, yet not pressed for sale in any considerable sums. The heavy decline in Gold acted unfavorably on the Coin-bearing Bonds, which yielded most. The demand was limited, especially from foreign purchasers, pending the receipt of later news from Europe. Rumors of the probability of an early funding movement were used against the market. Seven-Thirties were a fraction lower, and less sought after.

At 4 o'clock prices stood about as follows, as compared with Saturday afternoon:

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat	Mo
U. S. 10-40s	93⅝	93¼	Northwest	34⅜	32¾
U. S. 5-20s	105	104⅜	N. West Pref	60½	59⅛
U. S. 7.30s	98¾	98⅜	Rock Island	107	106½
N. Y. Central	96⅛	96⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅝	99¼
Erie	95¾	96⅛	Cumb'land Coal	44	43½
Hudson	108	103⅝	Quicksilver	43	41¾
Reading	105⅝	103	Mariposa	14½	13⅞
Mich. Southern	72⅜	70⅜	Canton	45	44⅜
Illinois Central	130	129	Ohio Certificates	28⅝	27
Pittsburgh	82⅞	81¼	American Gold	141⅝	138½
Prairie du Chien	96	96	Bills on London	108⅞	108⅞

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

Mechanics'	110	Irving	105
Union	116	Metropolitan	119
America	133	Nassau	107
Phenix	95	Shoe and Leather	100
Merchants' Exch'ge	102	Corn Exchange	115
State of New-York	105	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	101
Mech's Bk'g Asso'n	100	Park	150
Ocean	90	Manufac. & Merch'ts	100
American Exchange	110	Central National	108
Chatham	132	First National	207
Bank of the Republic	110	Fourth National	93
Hanover	105		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	91	Han.& St. Jos. Con.	75
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	90	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6's Sb'n	90	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	102⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex	90
Erie 1st M., '68	98½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	97½	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	101
Erie 7s, 5th mort., 1888	93½	N. J. Central 1st M.	101
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M. '77	93	N. J. Central 2d M.	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2ds. S.F.'85	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.1st M.	100
Hud. R. 7s, conv., '67	93	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch., 2d	92
Harlem 3ds, '68	92	Pitts., Ft.W.& Ch., 3d	83
Mich. C. 8 ₩ ct., '69-72	109	Cleve & Pitts. 2d Mort.	90
Mich. So. 7 ₩ c. 2ds	88	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F. 7 ₩ c.	95	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M	50
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c. 1875	104	Chic. & Al. 1st M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	88	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	98
Chi. & N. W. Int B.	83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	80½
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	85
Han.& St. Jos. L. G.	95	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort.	75

There was another fall of over *three per cent.* in Gold, resulting in part from liberal realizations by Foreign Bankers and Brokers, in anticipation of an early and large increase in the supply of Commercial Bills of Exchange from heavy Cotton shipments in the course of the next sixty to ninety days. The opening price of Gold was 141½, and the closing rate 138½, against 141⅝ on Saturday evening. Sterling Exchange was very dull, in the absence of any considerable inquiry. Bankers' sixty-day bills on London closed nominally at 108⅞@109.

The United States Assessment Treasurer, Mr. VAN DYCK, gives notice to persons having thirty or more coupons of the third series of the Seven-Thirties maturing on the 15th inst., to send them in and receive checks prior to the 13th inst., to facilitate payment.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,477,897 12; for Customs, $426,000; on account of Loan, $283,000; Coin Certificates, $248,640. Payments, $1,757,499 39. Balance, $68,709,355 02.

The official statement of the Wisconsin banks to 1st January, 1866, shows that the following stocks have been decreased since statement Dec. 1, 1865:

Wisconsin 6s	$31,200 00
The circulation has been decreased during the last month	20,928 00

The whole amount of circulation outstanding is $222,623, secured as follows:

Wisconsin 6s	$82,500 00
United States 6s	31,000 00
Total	$113,500 00
Treasury notes	108,304 00
Coin	8,097 15
Grand total	$229,901 15

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

N. Y. STATE 7 PER CENT STOCK, 7-30 NOTES AND COMPOUND NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD BY THE NATIONAL CURRENCY BANK, No. 2 Wall-st., corner of Broadway.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 8, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 4 bbls. Ashes, 4,388 bbls. Flour, 228 bags Corn Meal, 1,800 bushels Corn, 5,300 bushels Oats, 625 bushels Malt, 125 bbls. Pork, 43 pkgs. Cut Meats, 283 pkgs. Lard, 362 bbls. Beef, and 736 bbls. Whisky.

COFFEE—Dull and heavy; Java at 28c.@29c.; Maracaibo at 21½c.@24c.; Laguayra at 21c.@23½c.; Rio at 17½c.@20c.; Native Ceylon at 24c.@25c., and St. Domingo at 17¾c.@18½c., cash, in gold, ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is quiet, to-day, at former prices. Middlings, 52c.@53½c. ₩ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,500 bales.

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day is as follows: Jobbers' Prices—Brown Sheetings—Standard, 34c.; Medford, 32½c.; Nashua A, 31½c.; Superior I X L, 30c. Bleached Shirtings—Wamsutta, 50c.; Forrestdale, 42½c.; Clinton C C C, 40c.; Clinton C C, 37½c.; Clinton C, 35c.; Canoe, 22½c. Prints—Cocheco, 27c.; Sprague, 26½c.; Hamilton, 26½c.; Richmond, 26c.; American, 26c.; Freeman, 23c. Delaines—Hamilton, 29c.; Pacific, 29. Ginghams—Lancaster, 31c.; Glasgow, 28½c.; Cambrics—Victory, 22½c.; Portland, 20. Ticks—Hamilton, 55c.; Blackstone River, 40c. Stripes—Whittenton A, 45c.; York, 45c.; Pittsfield, 22½c. Denims—York, 54c.; Thorndike, 40c. Brown Drills—Standard, 34c.; Winthrop, 29c. Balmoral Skirts—Bunner, $36; Gilbert, $42. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, 20 to 50 hoops, 87½c.@$1 05; Empress Trail, $1 25. The following dispatches were received at the Dry Goods Exchange to-day: Boston—Sales moderate; intense cold. Providence—Trade quiet; no change in prices. Cincinnati—The market is very quiet and weather cold. Baltimore—Market quiet; goods firm; weather exceedingly cold.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand, and declined 10c.@15c. ₩ bbl. Sales since our last 6,250 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 15@$7 65; common to choice Extra State at $7 90 @$8 50, chiefly at $8@$8 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 50@$8 80 ₩ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$7 15	@$7 65
Extra State	7 90	@ 8 50
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 00	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 50	@ 8 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	8 90	@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 60	@11 50
Poor to very choice extra Missouri	9 75	@15 00

Southern Flour is heavy and lower; sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $8 75@$10 for poor to good, and $10 05@$15 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour continues dull and declining; sales 250 bbls. Extra at $8 15@$11 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is very quiet, including Superfine at $5 25@$6 25 ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $4 25 for Western, $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 85 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 140 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been dull and heavy to-day. Sales 60,000 bushels, chiefly Amber Milwaukee at $1 87½ ₩ bush. Corn continues quiet and depressed; sales since our last 35,000 bushels at 86c.@90c. for unsound, and 91c.@93½c., chiefly 93c. for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat, ₩ bushel. Oats continue inactive, including State at 60c.@61c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 53c.@56c.; Old Western at 60c.@61c., and New Western at 47c.@53c. ₩ bush. Rye is unaltered. Barley has been in less request; 3,000 bush. State have been sold at $1 ₩ bush.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 75c.@95c. for poor to choice, ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 25c.@55c. for last year's crop, and 10c.@40c. for crop of 1864, ₩ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at unchanged prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been inactive and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine at 97½c.@$1 02½ ₩ gallon; Crude do., at $6@$8 75; Resin at $6 37½@$21 ₩ 280 lbs.; Tar $3@$4 50 ₩ bbl.

OILS—Have been quite dull to-day, including Crude Whale at $1 55@$1 60; Bleached Whale, at $1 65@$1 70; Crude Sperm at $2 45@$2 48; Unbleached do. at $2 60; Lard Oil at $1 85@$2; Red Oil at $1@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 43 @$1 44, ₩ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in limited demand at 37c. @38c. for Crude; 59c.@60c. for Refined, in bond; and 77c.@79c. for do. free ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, lower and irregular. Sales since our last 5,600 bbls., at $27 75@$28 for new Mess, closing at $28 cash; $27@$27 75, closing at $27 50, regular, for one year old Mess; $22 00 @$22 50 for new Prime Mess; and $21 50@$22 for new Prime ₩ bbl. Also 3,775 bbls. New Mess, for February, March and April, sellers' options, at $27 25@28 ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are inactive, at 11c.@13c. for Shoulders, and 13½c.@15½c. for Hams; sales 114 pkgs. Bacon has been freely offered and depressed in price; 980 bxs. sold, including long rib, Jan. and Feb. del. S. O. 14¾@14½c. ₩ lb., and Cumberland Cut, Feb., del. S. O. 14½c.@14¾c. ₩ lb. Dressed Hogs are again decidedly lower, being now quoted down to 11c.@11½c. for Western, and 11c.¾@12c. for City, ₩ lb. Lard is in limited demand and declining; sales 650 tcs. and bbls. at 15c.@17¾c., and small lots of very choice at 18c.@18½c.; also, 1,250 tcs. and bbls. for January and February, delivery, sellers' option, at 17c.@17½c. ₩ lb. Beef continues quiet at $14@$17 for Extra Mess, and $11@$14 for Plain Mess; also, $17@$20 for New Plain Mess, and $22@$24 for New Extra do. Sales have been reported of 250 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull at $35@$40 for Prime Mess, and $40 @$45 for India Mess. Beef Hams have been inactive; 60 bbls. Western were sold at $34 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is inactive, at 25c.@40c. for poor to prime, and 40c.@50c. for fancy State, and 20c@35c. for Western, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in limited request at 13c.@ 18½c. for poor to choice ₩ lb. We quote:

Butter.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	35	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ₩ lb.	35	@55
Half-firkin tubs—first quality, ₩ lb.	40	@42
Half-firkin tubs—second quality, ₩ lb.	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—firkins—extra, ₩ lb.	40	@42
N. Y. State Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₩ lb.	35	@38
N. Y. State Dairies—Welch tubs—extra, ₩ lb.	38	@40
N. Y. S. Dairies—Welch tubs—good to fine, ₩ lb.	32	@35
Ordinary State—Welch tubs, ₩ lb.	25	@30
Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins—good to fine, ₩ lb.	35	@38
Western Reserve—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb.	27	@32
Michigan and Indiana—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb.	26	@30
Ill. and Wisconsin—firkins—fair to good, ₩ lb.	25	@28
Common Western—firkins, ₩ lb.	20	@23
Canada Butter—good to fine, ₩ lb.	27	@32
Roll Butter—good to fine, ₩ lb.	30	@33

Cheese.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	18¼	@18⅜
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	17⅝	@18
Farm Dairies—first quality	17½	@18
Farm Dairies—second quality	16	@17
Farm Dairies—common	13	@15
Orange County—flat skimmed	15	@18

SUGARS—Have been quiet to-day, sales having been confined to 276 hhds., including Cuba, &c., at from 11½c.@13¾c. ₩ lb. We quote: fair to good groceries, 12¼c@12¾c; fair to good refining, 11½@ 12 ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are in moderate request at 14c.@18¼c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales to-day reach 71,000 lbs. at 12¾c.@ 13½c., chiefly at 13c.@13¼c., and 17,000 lbs. grease at 11c.@12⅝c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were confined to small lots at from $2 26@$2 29 ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements have been confined to 100 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@⅜d. per lb.; 7,000 bushels Corn, at 4½d.; 50 hhds. Sugar, at 20s.; also, by steamer, 700 bales Cotton, at ½d.@⅝d. ₩ lb. For Bremen, 100 hhds. Tobacco, at 22s. 6d.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

STATED SESSION.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

JANUARY 8, 1866.

Present—Aldermen Comanes, Shannon, Reilly, Loew, Varnum, McGinnis.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Loew, Alderman Shannon was called to the chair.

The roll having been called, and a quorum not appearing, the President pro tem. announced that the board stood adjourned without day.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED,

Either as a merchant or manufacturer, by a young married man of good character and abilities, in a first-class wholesale hardware house. Can command a cash capital of $25,000.

Unexceptionable references given. Apply to Messrs. ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers and Brokers, No. 7 New-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE DRUG-STORE with stock and good-will, situate in a flourishing town in Pennsylvania. Selling only on account of bad health. Address Post-office Box No. 1,631, Philadelphia.

A LIGHT, PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE business will be sold cheap, for satisfactory reasons. Apply at the office of WRIGHT & CO., No. 111 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS

SPRING TRADE—1866.

14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

R. H. MACY.

NOW OPENING,

GENERAL STOCK OF FAVORITE BRANDS OF BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS, WHITE GOODS,

Housekeeping goods, hosiery, under-wear, ladies' and misses' under-clothing, corsets, skirts, lace goods, embroideries,

RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

Always a full assortment of best quality ladies', gents' and children's KID GLOVES.

729 BROADWAY. 729

AT LEGRAIN'S

THIS WEEK,

GREAT BARGAINS in EVENING SILKS.

MOIRE ANTIQUE in ALL COLORS at $3 50 worth $5 50.

All the DRESS GOODS GREATLY REDUCED in price.

SILK and WOOL POPLINS at 60c. worth $1.

MERINOES at $1 worth $1 50.

LEGRAIN, 729 Broadway, Cor. Waverley-place.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer at retail, During the next two weeks,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS IN THEIR LINE, PREVIOUS TO CLOSING THEIR ANNUAL INVENTORY.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MUSLINS, MUSLINS, MUSLINS.

THEY HAVE ADVANCED 10 CTS. A YARD. OUR PRICES REMAIN THE SAME. NO ADVANCE WITH US. GREAT RUSH FOR MUSLINS AT OUR PRICES. BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS. CLEARING OUT SALE OF BLANKETS. THE BALANCE OF OUR BLANKETS WILL BE SOLD FOR LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES. COLD WEATHER! BUY YOUR BLANKETS OF US AND SAVE $3 A PAIR. FOSTER BROTHERS, NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST.

BLANKETS.

Blankets from the late auction sales retailing at less than wholesale prices. Also, a large stock of Comforters and Bedding at greatly reduced prices. All goods warranted as represented. WM. GARDNER, Nos. 233 and 244 Canal-st.

TREMENDOUS RUSH FOR MUSLINS!! CHEAP GOODS! GREAT EXCITEMENT!! HEAVY ADVANCE IN MUSLINS! BUT NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES! NO ADVANCE IN OUR PRICES! MUSLINS BY THE PIECE!! MUSLINS BY THE YARD!! MUSLINS LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES! FOSTER & WELSH, NO. 227 EIGHTH-AV.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!! AND FANCY GOODS. M. P. BROWN, Importer, No. 186 Pearl-st. New-York.

NAVY CLOTHING—CONSISTING OF OVERCOATS, Satinet Trowsers, Blue Flannel Over Shirts, Under Shirts, and Drawers, for sale at a large discount from the original cost, at wholesale only, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 44 Park-place, up stairs.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!—WE WILL SELL FOR THIRTY days only, our extensive stock at greatly reduced prices: Fine French and meadow mink sets, $10; Siberian mink sets, beautiful, $35; rich mink sable sets, $50; splendid Siberian squirrel, $15; royal ermine, $45; sable extra, $125; ladies' hoods, skating caps, Hudson Bay and prairie wolf, black and grizzly bear, white, red and gray fox robes; gent's fur caps, collars and gloves, very low. WM. E. FLEMING, No. 210 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

ATTENTION LADIES.—THE NEW-YORK FUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 83 Chatham-st., opposite Crook's white marble hotel. Sets $5 and upward. Brook mink collar and muff, $7 50. French mink collar and muff, $8 50. Mink sable, sets $25 to $35; fine rich setts, $50; Siberian squirrel setts, $12; and an endless variety of all other furs equally as low. Altering and repairing to the latest styles. Receipts given to purchasers to insure against moths. FLEMING, Manager.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE

OF 48 PAGES! 48 PAGES! FOR 10 CENTS A WEEK. The number for Jan. 6, 1866, is NOW READY, and FOR SALE BY ALL NEWSDEALERS. Its contents are: SNOWED UP WITH A BURGLAR. A splendid Christmas story. THE CHEST WITH THE SILVER MOUNTINGS. By the Author of "East Lynne." THE MAN OF FORTY-FIVE. A sparkling essay. PETROLIA. A comic poem. THE ROUND OF LIFE IN BOKHARRA. A sketch of the Tartar capital. ALADDIN'S WORKSHOP. How watches are made in America. WHAT WE DO IT FOR. By the Publishers. TO MARRY OR NOT TO MARRY, THAT'S THE QUESTION. For young men only. THAT PRECIOUS LETTER; OR, JACK AND THE PARSON. HOW MRS. BECCLES FOUND THEM OUT. For young wives only. AMONG THE SCOTS. A wee drappie. THE STEP ON THE STAIR; OR, HOW MR. MACALPINE SAW THE GHOST. To begin Jan. 13: HOW I MADE A FORTUNE IN WALL-ST., AND HOW I GOT MARRIED. A Splendid, Original and True Story. Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of ten cents. Address O. H. BAILEY & CO., PUBLISHERS NEW-YORK WEEKLY MAGAZINE, No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

DIARIES FOR 1866 IN GREAT VARIETY.

Published and sold at wholesale by KIGGINS & KELLOGG, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS and STATIONERS, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

THE MERCANTILE AGENCY

NEW REFERENCE BOOK.

R. G. DUN & CO.

beg to intimate to their subscribers and the public that they have now in press and will shortly issue a new and greatly improved REFERENCE BOOK, indicating the capital and general credit standing of nearly every merchant, trader and manufacturer in the United States. These estimates and ratings are based upon the revised detailed reports in our thirteen branch and associate offices, and condense an amount of and description of information most essential and most useful to every grantor of credits.

The issue of the work has been delayed in order to include in it all the numerous changes in firms which occur at this season of the year, as also to complete Southern information, which will be found largely augmented in the forthcoming volume.

We shall also issue a smaller edition, containing ratings of all the merchants in THE FIFTY PRINCIPAL CITIES of the United States. This edition will be found particularly useful for manufacturers, commission merchants, importers and others whose business relations are mainly with houses in prominent cities.

Specimen copies to be seen and terms of subscription made known at the principal office, Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway, or at the associate office of E. RUSSELL & CO., Boston, and branch offices in the following cities: Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Louisville, St. Louis, Toronto and Montreal, Canada, and London, Eng. R. G. DUN & CO., Nos. 293 and 295 Broadway. NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866.

THE MINERS' JOURNAL, PUBLISHED AT POTTSVILLE, PENN., Will enter on the 42d volume on the 6th of January, 1866. Terms, $2 75 in advance. The JOURNAL is the acknowledged organ of the Coal Trade, and its large circulation makes it one of the best advertising mediums in the country. Terms reasonable. Address B. BANNAN, Publisher, Pottsville, Penn.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All may marry. To know, read ILLUSTRATED MARRIAGE GUIDE AND MEDICAL ADVISER, by WM. EARL, M. D.; 240 pages. Mailed everywhere in double wrapper, on receipt of 30 cents. Address 12 White-st., New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—TWO ROOMS, VACATED BY A gentleman leaving the city, may be obtained in a small family residing at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, two children and nurse, in the neighborhood of 5th-av., above 23d-st. Address C. T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post-office.

99 BLEECKER-ST.—EIGHT GOOD SECOND-hand pianos, from $80 upward, at JOHNSTON'S.

A HANDSOME PARLOR AND ONE OR two bedrooms to let, with board, in a private family; references required. Apply at No. 251 West 42d-st.

WANTED—A PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS, with board, for a lady and two daughters. Location to be between 4th and 6th avs. and above 4th-st. Address Box No. 2,360 New-York Post-office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with sleeping apartments, with fire and gas in the evening; terms $2 per week. Apply at No. 67 Spring-st. Reference required.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

VENICE.

GRAND HOTEL VICTORIA.

This large and first-rate establishment, greatly improved and enlarged, is situated in the most central position of Venice, and close to the Piazza Sn. Mario, the principal theatres and churches. The Grand Hotel Victoria, containing 180 bedrooms and private apartments, furnished with every modern requisite, has been reopened on the 14th of November, 1865, under the management of Mr. ROBERT ETZENSBERGER, so well known to American tourists from the Schweizerhof at Luzerne, and the Hotel de Rome at Rome. He is at the same time proprietor of the HOTEL DE MILAN, at Majolica, (near Cadenabbia,) Lake of Como—a very comfortable, quiet house, beautifully situated and admirably well adapted for persons who intend to spend some time on this charming lake.

MEETINGS.

THIRTEENTH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs. The third of the series of Popular Lectures will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, by G. V. BANVARD, Esq. Subject—*The Battles of the Bible*, illustrated by numerous maps, &c. Tickets, 25 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of FARRINGTON, LEONARD & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the late firm will remain for settlement at No. 115 Broadway. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HARVEY FARRINGTON, WM. B. LEONARD, GEORGE B. FARRINGTON

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership and will continue the wholesale grocery business at No. 115 Broadway, under the firm name of H. & G. B. FARRINGTON.

HARVEY FARRINGTON, GEORGE B. FARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the transaction of a domestic dry goods commission business, under the name and style of LEONARD, SCHOFIELD & CO., at No. 44 White-st., New-York, and Nos. 223 and 225 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

(Signed) W. B. LEONARD, H. B. SCHOFIELD, JOHN H. RHOADES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEMSLEY, SCHOFIELD & CO., was dissolved on the 31st day of December, 1865, by its own limitation. The name of the late firm will be used in settlement, by either partner, at No. 104 Chestnut-st.

(Signed) F. H. HEMSLEY, H. B. SCHOFIELD, ALEX. HEMSLEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The firm of STURGES, BENNET & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOSIAH S. BENNET retires from business. The remaining partners will sign in liquidation.

JONATHAN STURGES, JOSIAH S. BENNET, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

No. 125 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of STURGES, ARNOLD & CO.

JONATHAN STURGES, BENJAMIN G. ARNOLD, FREDERICK STURGES, EDWARD STURGES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

The undersigned have formed a copartnership for the purpose of conducting a general Exchange and Banking business in the City of New-York and Richmond, Va., under the style of C. W. PURCELL & CO., in Richmond, Va., and HART & PURCELL, in New-York. Offices No. 74 Broadway and No. 9 New-st.

BENJAMIN HART, C. W. PURCELL.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of MARVIN, INGHAM & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. R. INGHAM having sold his interest to the other copartners, who are authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation, having taken all the assets and assumed all the liabilities, and who will continue the banking business under the firm name of MARVIN & WHITE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1866. CHAS. B. MARVIN, S. R. INGHAM, S. V. WHITE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of BRUMLEY & KELLOGG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will attend to the closing up of the business at their late store, Nos. 52 and 54 Murray-st., now occupied by their successors, O. E. Wood & Company, for whom we respectfully ask the continuance of our correspondence.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866. JAS. L. BRUMLEY, CHAS. KELLOGG.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of BARKER & DRAPER, is hereby dissolved.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. ISRAEL A. BARKER, GEO. G. DRAPER.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have formed a limited partnership under the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, in respect to limited partnerships and the acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of a dry goods commission business in the City of New York, to be conducted under the name or firm of O. E. WOOD AND COMPANY.

The names of the general partners are OLIVER E. WOOD of the State, County and City of New-York; ISRAEL A. BARKER, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, State of New-York, and JOHN MAXWELL, of the City of Hoboken, County of Hudson, State of New-Jersey, and the names of the special partners are JAMES L. BRUMLEY and CHARLES KELLOGG, both residing in the said City of Brooklyn, who have contributed in cash, as such special partners, the sum of sixty thousand dollars to the common stock; that is to say, James L. Brumley has contributed, as such special partner, thirty thousand dollars, and Charles Kellogg, as such special partner, has contributed thirty thousand dollars.

The said partnership is to commence on the 2d day of January, 1866, and terminate on the 31st day of December, 1868.

[stamp cancelled] In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 2d day of January, 1866.

OLIVER E. WOOD, ISRAEL A. BARKER, JOHN MAXWELL, } General partners. JAMES L. BRUMLEY, CHARLES KELLOGG, } Special partners.

Mr. GEORGE G. DRAPER will be with the new firm.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF SACKETT, BELCHER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. AMOS M. SACKETT retiring. The remaining partners are authorized to settle the business.

SACKETT, BELCHER & CO. NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of SACKETT, BELCHER & CO., and will continue the wholesale grocery and commission business at Nos. 28 and 30 Reade-st., as heretofore.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865. WM. R. BELCHER, J. RALPH SACKETT, WM. E. TOWNSEND, WM. SWANSBORO, HENRY EVESSON, Jr. JOHN S. BELCHER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the style of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., retiring. Either of the undersigned will sign in liquidation.

LEWIS AUDENRIED, WM. G. AUDENRIED, JOHN ROMMEL, Jr., GEORGE H. POTTS, ADDISON CHILD.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership, and will continue the wholesale coal business at their former offices under the old style of LEWIS AUDENRIED & CO.

LEWIS AUDENRIED, WM. G. AUDENRIED, GEORGE H. POTTS, ADDISON CHILD, FRED. A. POTTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF HAMLIN, GREEN & CO. is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

Dec. 31, 1865. FREDERICK V. HAMLIN, DAVID C. GREEN, CHAS. E. McGINLEY, JOHN M. HUBBARD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership under the firm of HAMLIN, WHEELER & CO.

FREDERICK V. HAMLIN, HENRY H. WHEELER, DAVID C. GREEN, CHAS. E. McGINLEY, CYRUS S. ROOT, ELIAS V. CHERRY, JOHN M. HUBBARD.

NOS. 87 AND 89 LEONARD-ST., Jan. 1, 1866.

THE SPECIAL COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and firm of BURDETT & EVERIT, expires this day by limitation.

CHARLES P. BURDETT, RICHARD M. EVERIT, GEORGE MERRITT.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1865.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue business under the name and firm of BURDETT, EVERIT & CO.

CHARLES P. BURDETT, RICHARD M. EVERIT, SAMUEL G. POND.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership for the transaction of the EXCHANGE and BANKING business in this city, Charleston and Savannah.

Firm name in New-York, CONDICT, SHERMAN & CO.; at Charleston, D. JENNINGS & CO.; at Savannah, WM. M. TUNNO & CO.

Dated Jan. 1, 1866.

S. H. CONDICT, BYRON SHERMAN, } No. 17 Nassau-st., New-York. DAVID JENNINGS, Charleston, S. C. WM. M. TUNNO, Savannah, Ga.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, as printers, under the firm name of J. W. ORR & CO., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JAN. 1, 1866. J. W. ORR. JOHN DE VRIES.

The accounts of the above firm will be settled by the undersigned at his office, No. 96 Nassau-st., where he still continues to carry on his old established business.

J. W. ORR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of ARNOLD, BERTH & BECKER is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BERTH & BECKER, and will continue the manufacture of Pocket Books, &c., at No. 81 Nassau-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866. WM. R. E. BERTH. AUGUST BECKER.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BETWEEN FREDERICK LŒSER, MORITZ DINKELSPIEL and JOHN W. JONES is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. FREDERICK LŒSER retiring therefrom. The remaining partners will continue the business as before, under the name and firm of DINKELSPIEL & JONES, at No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, New-York. DINKELSPIEL & JONES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of JAMES TAYLOR & SON is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent, each party continuing business on his own account. Any outstanding accounts will be settled by JOSEPH TAYLOR, at No. 616 Grand-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866. JAMES TAYLOR. JOSEPH TAYLOR.

I HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED MY SONS, DAVID J. KING and WILLIAM KING, as partners in my business, which will be conducted under the firm of MARK J. KING & SONS. Mr. E. BELLANDER has an interest in the new firm.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866. MARK J. KING.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

CYRUS A. SMITH, LATE CASHIER OF the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, is this day admitted as a partner in our house, the firm name remaining as heretofore. F. W. DEVOE & CO.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR, (OF THE late firm of BABCOCK & MILNOR,) is admitted a partner in our firm from this date.

L. P. MORTON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. HOWELL L. WILLIAMS, JR., and Mr. WILLIAM W. GANDY have been admitted as partners in my business, which will hereafter be continued under the firm of SHEPPARD GANDY & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866. SHEPPARD GANDY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. CHARLES OSGOOD IS THIS DAY admitted a partner in our firm.

SMITH & DUNNING.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM H. SWAN becomes a partner in our firm from this date.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—$5,000 WILL SECURE A half interest in a first-class manufacturing business, protected by patent. No. 95 Liberty-st., Room No. 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF N. B. TAYLOR & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the firm will be settled by either of the partners at No. 12 Park-place.

N. B. TAYLOR, JOHN H. FROST, C. B. DAVENPORT.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

NOTICE OF LIMITED COPARTNERSHIP.

State of New York, City and County of New York: This is to certify that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the provisions of the Revised Statutes of the State of New York in relation to the formation of limited partnerships, and the several acts amending the same, under the name or firm of FROST & DAVENPORT. That the general nature of the business to be transacted is the importing, jobbing and dealing in hatters' goods. That JOHN H. FROST and C. B. DAVENPORT, both of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New York, are the general partners. That N. B. TAYLOR, who resides in Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, is the special partner. That the said N. B. TAYLOR has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital towards the common stock of said firm; and that said partnership is to commence on the second day of January, 1866, and to terminate on the 31st day of December in the same year.

JOHN H. FROST, C. B. DAVENPORT, } General Parners. N. B. TAYLOR, Special Partner.

Dated NEW YORK, this 2d day of January, 1866.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP OF TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO. has been dissolved by its own limitation. HENRY D. GREEN retires on account of his health. The remaining members will continue to do business as copartners, under the old firm name of TAYLOR, RICHARDS & CO.

D. AUSTIN TAYLOR, THOS. F. RICHARDS, HENRY D. GREEN, JOHN WILSON, DAVID GIBSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

WE HAVE ASSOCIATED WITH US MR. JOHN W. BIGELOW as a partner from this date. The business will be conducted under the firm name of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO.

LOW, HARRIMAN & DURFEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with themselves Mr. JAMES STOKES, Jr., and will continue the iron business at Nos. 11 and 13 Cliff-st., under the firm name of HOLDEN, HOPKINS & STOKES. HOLDEN & HOPKINS.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1866.

MR. HENRY A. KELLEY AND MR. JAMES W. DAYTON are admitted members of our firm, from this date.

E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

JAN. 1, 1866.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as seamstress or chambermaid; no objection to take care of children; the best of city reference from her last place where she has lived for seven years. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has good city reference: no objection to the country; can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, to go out by the day, week or month; understands the machine. Can be seen at the Millinery Store, No. 66 Carmine-st., between Bedford and Varick, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress or chambermaid and waitress; has good city reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 125 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses and do all kind of family sewing; the best city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A PERMANENT SITUATION BY A middle-aged Englishwoman, in a genteel family; is an excellent seamstress, trustworthy for any responsible capacity; best of reference given. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 12 East 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 15, PROTESTANT, a situation in a private family to take care of a child; good city reference. Can be seen at No. 127 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid, or waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 163 West 23d-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUATION; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Call, for two days, No. 281½ Elizabeth-st., near Bleecker-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. City reference. Call at No. 101 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands the business; is a good baker; willing to do the coarse washing; best city reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, and to assist with chamberwork; has the best of reference. Call, for two days, at No. 220 Ninth-st., third floor, right.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUATION as laundress; best of city reference given. Call at No. 134 West 12th-st., one door west of 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as chambermaid and waitress; reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 92 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer; has good city reference. Apply at No. 299½ 6th-av.

AN AMERICAN LADY, WITH UNEXCEPTIONABLE references as to character and ability, desires a situation in some family to superintend household affairs; is capable of teaching young children. Address S. W., Station D, Bible House for three days.

TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMEN wish to go out by the day to sew; can do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit; will go to a dressmaker's. Can be seen at No. 466 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR WOULD go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has a knowledge of dressmaking. Call at No. 20 5th-av., fancy-store.

DOMESTICS, SERVANTS, HELP, &c., advertising for situations, places, homes, &c., in the DAILY TRIBUNE, are charged only 25 cents.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD practical business experience, and a good accountant, an opportunity to go South or Southwest; a shipping or commission business preferred. Call on or address J. G., Claremont Hotel, No. 144 Fulton-st., N. Y.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young man, in city or country, a situation as coachman; is an experienced groom and careful driver; is willing and obliging; has five years' reference. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; willing to do some housework; the best of city references. Address M. C., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener; can milk; will make himself generally useful; has the best of reference from his last employer. Address Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A BOY FROM THE COUNTRY, about 17 years of age, a situation in an office; best of references given. Address R. C., Box No. 123 *Times* Office.

WOOLEN SALESMAN WISHES TO make an engagement with some jobbing or commission house; has served three years in one of our largest jobbing houses in the country; views as to salary moderate. Address "ACTIVE," Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS—A POSITION WANTED AS clerk in a lawyer's office by a graduate of the law school, who has some experience in practice. Address CLERK, No. 195 Broadway, Room No. 8.

HELP WANTED.

$1,500 PER YEAR.—WE WANT AGENTS everywhere to sell our improved $20 sewing-machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machine sold in United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are *infringements*. Circulars *free*. Address or call upon SHAW & CLARKE, Biddeford, Maine, or at No. 823 Broadway, New-York; No. 236 Carter-st., Philadelphia, Penn.; No. 14 Lombard's Block, Chicago, Ill.; No. 170 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio, or No. 8 Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS WANTED —By a first-class company, offering greater advantages than any other in the country. Energetic and reliable parties, in New-York City and elsewhere, will find liberal encouragement by addressing LIFE COMPANY, Box No. 1,231 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED.—APPLY TO L. TIBBALS, NO. 510 Broadway.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND GOOD WASHER and ironer in a family of two; best city reference required; to a perfectly competent person liberal wages paid. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 42 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WHO thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. Apply at No. 227 Madison-av., on Tuesday and Wednesday, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED—BY A BOY, SEVENTEEN YEARS of age, a situation in a wholesale grocery house to learn the business; best of references given. Address L. M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID WHO UNDERstands plain washing. Apply at No. 227 Madison-av., on Wednesday, 10 A. M. to 12 M.

WANTED.—A DRESSMAKER WHO UNDERstands dressmaking thoroughly. Address G. C., *Times* office, Box 118.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT COOK WHO WILL wash; English preferred. Apply at No. 12 East 25th-st.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITER. Call at No. 366 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with reference.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN HAVING SOME experience in the hardware business. Address S., Box 1,973 Post-office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM A TRUCK, ON Thursday afternoon, a bale of RAW SILK, addressed Wm. Skinner, Northampton, Mass. Any information which leads to the recovery of same will be suitably rewarded by HADDIN & CO., No. 33 Chambers-st.

LOST—IN OR COMING FROM DR. CHAPIN'S Church on Sunday, Jan. 7, a MINK COLLAR. The finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it with JOHN CRAWFORD, No. 396 6th-av.

$50 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR the return of an OPAL, set in diamond cluster pin. Lost while going from 41st-st. and Broadway to Manhattanville, via the Broadway and 8th-av. cars.

WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

SOUTHERN ADVERTISEM'TS

TEXAS COMMISSIONER.—THE UNDERsigned has just received his commission as Texas Commissioner in New-York, and is prepared to authenticate all documents presented to him, to be used or recorded in Texas. In this connection, he would respectfully recommend to his fellow-citizens the employment of the highly respectable and reliable law firm of BALLINGER & JACK, of Galveston, Texas, who practice in all the Texas and United States Courts, and who stand deservedly and preeminently high for ability and integrity.

I. B. NONES, No. 262 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO., NO. 40 PARK ROW, (*Times* Building,) NEW-YORK, REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

CITY PROPERTY, FARMS, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, MILL PROPERTY, &c., for SALE and EXCHANGE. Furnished and unfurnished houses to let. Agents for the sale and transfer of property in all the Northern and Southern States.

COTTON LANDS FOR SALE.

One of the best cotton farms in the cotton belt, 1,750 acres, in Brooks County, Ga., near Quitman, on the Savannah and Gulf Railroad; 1,000 acres hammock land, of which 550 cleared; balance heavy timber; all necessary buildings; health unsurpassed; mill on the place.

C. S. GAULDIN, Quitman, Ga.

For full particulars and terms apply to SALOMON, ROOT & CO., Commercial Building, No. 42 Broadway.

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 14 Pine-st.

Real Estate and Stocks sold at auction and private sale on liberal terms. Houses rented.

Printed list of property at private sale issued every month.

EAST TENNESSEE LAND AGENCY.

COCKRILL & SEYMOUR, REAL ESTATE BROKERS, Knoxville, Tenn.

Offer for sale valuable lands of every description in all parts of East Tennessee. Information concerning real estate promptly and gratuitously furnished.

AN ELEGANT THOROUGHLY WELL-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, averaging in size 40 by 38 feet, in the best style, just completed, with stable and extensive fruit garden and grounds, for sale on easy terms. The whole entirely finished and ready for occupation without further expense; situated in an adjoining city, one hour from New-York, with thirty-five trains daily. The garden, 200 by 290 feet, is stocked with a very choice selection of fruit trees, the most of which will be in bearing next year. The property is entirely new, and was intended by the owner for his own occupation. He now disposes of it as he is about to leave the country on account of health. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 139 Pearl-st.

THE KNITTING MILL AT NORTH Manchester Station, near Hartford, Conn., having been put in running order, is now offered for sale at a great bargain; consisting of two sets of cards and all machinery for manufacturing woolen or cotton and woolen yarns, with superior knitting machines for either shirts and drawers or hosiery. There are also two nice residences, one or both can go with it if wished. It is more delightfully and conveniently situated, both for manufacturing and for a residence, than is often found. Apply to C. A. LINCOLN, Hartford, Conn., or A. B. JONES, No. 1 Clinton-place, New-York.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing ten acres, situated on the Hudson, two hours' ride from New-York. The house is quite new, and furnished complete throughout; carriage house and outbuildings are also new and in perfect order. Grapery, bowling alley and front pond. For fruit and garden unsurpassed, the owner will give full particulars upon application. Also, a pretty place on the south side of Long Island, sixty miles from this city; first-class modern-built house, with outhouses to match. Apply to GEORGE A. WICKS, Nos. 81 and 83 Franklin-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION if required, a cottage house of modern construction and arrangement, situated one mile from the depot at Rye, near the Sound shore, and commanding an extensive view of the Sound and adjacent country. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and the whole property is in order and fitted for a gentleman's residence. For permits of admission, apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

A FARM FOR SALE IN HOPEWELL, Dutchess County, N. Y., one hour's drive from the Hudson River depot at New-Hamburgh; containing 192 acres of excellent land, including 20 acres of wood, with a large and splendid brick dwelling, brick carriage-house, outhouses, &c. For particulars inquire of JOHN LANKTREE, No. 15 Centre-st., New-York City, or PETER ADRIANCE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY AND basement high-stoop house, brown-stone, medium size and in perfect order; lot 20 by half the block; located in a healthy district, and in one of the best streets in the city, near Madison Park, between 5th and 6th avs., will be sold, well furnished, for $40,000, if sold immediately, as the owner is going abroad. Address E. W., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—For sale, to close an estate, three-fourths of the block bounded by Washington, Water, Plymouth and Adams streets, near the Catharine Ferry, Brooklyn, in plots to suit purchasers. BENJAMAN G. HITCHINGS, Executer, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS IN quantities to suit, for private residences only, upon the summit of that beautiful plot formerly belonging to the estate of Col. Lewis Morris, bounded by Harlem River, the Kills and 138th-st. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone house No. 82 West 49th-st., 225 feet west of 6th-av.; house 21 feet 8 inches by 53 feet; lot 100 feet 5 inches: Will be completed and possession given on the 1st of February. Inquire of the owner, J. E. SARES, No. 84 West 49th-st.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE HIGH-STOOP house, brick, three-story and basement and extension, in Brooklyn, three blocks from Wall-st. Ferry; modern improvements; price $7,500. Apply to G. BOYER, No. 207 6th-av., or to W. H. NEUSCHAFER, No. 169 Broadway, Room No. 25, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A DWELLING and 8 lots; house 25x38, with side extension 15x26; well built and convenient. For particulars, apply of WM. M. TALLMAN, No. 51 Front-st., New-York, between 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, DESIRABLY located, some with early possession, for sale by D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

A printed list of property for sale in all parts of the city can be had on application.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the first-class, four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house No. 58 West 48th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in good condition. Possession, if desired, April 1. Apply to CHAS. RUSTON, No. 192 Broadway.

100 FINE BUILDING LOTS AT BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Eligibly situated, 30 minutes from New-York; also, New-York and Brooklyn properties for sale by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—$700 CASH and $4,100 mortgage will purchase a two-story frame-house; 7 rooms; good location; 38 minutes from Fulton and South Ferries. WOODBRIDGE, Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE—A WATER FRONT, IN BROOKlyn, of nearly 300 feet, with bulkhead the whole length; suitable for any manufacturing business, or for storage. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

A RARE CHANCE FOR INVESTMENT. —Six thousand acres of land, handsome improvements, beautiful and healthy location, near river and railroads. For particulars refer soon to Messrs. WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON THIRD-AV., FROM 133D to 138th-st., adapted for stores or mechanical purposes. 133d-st. and 138th-st. are each 100 feet in width. Apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON HARLEM RIVER, FOR commercial purposes, near the iron bridge on the Westchester side. For maps apply to LEWIS B. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway, or at the office corner of 133d-st. and 3d-av.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY on the west side of 6th-av., south of Central Park. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—40 ACRES good building lots at Yonkers, 6 lots in Brooklyn, and one-half celebrated Morgan Farm, West Virginia. WHARTON BROTHERS, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN THIS CITY, A LARGE AND valuable rolling mill in complete running order. Apply to SAMUEL MILLIKIN & CO., Agents, No. 159 Front-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, TWO THREE-story brick houses on Harrison-st., near Hicks-st.; price $4,500 and $5,500; possession 1st May. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY HOUSE No. 42 Grove-st. High stoop, sub-cellar, and in good order. Apply to F. TILLOW, No. 1 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON SOUTH SIDE OF 114th-st., near 3d-av.; price $750 each; terms easy. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

STAMFORD PLACES FOR SALE.—A large variety of places ranging from $3,000 to $30,000 in price. Apply to ELBERT WHITE, Stamford, Conn.

SPLENDID TRACT OF WHEAT LAND for sale; 4,600 acres. For particulars apply to WRIGHT, CARTER & CO., No. 62 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO LET—PARLOR FLOOR, FOUR ROOMS deep, handsomely furnished; private table if desired; also other apartments suitable for families and single gentlemen; location unsurpassed, fronting Union-square, contiguous to all the cars and stages; No. 19 Union-square, west side.

BROADWAY PROPERTY—TO BE LEASED for 20 years, with renewals, on the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor leases, lots Nos. 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, and No. 40 Crosby-st., being 73 feet on Broadway and 25 feet on Crosby, containing 9,800 square feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

LOFTS TO LET ON BROADWAY, NEAR WALL-ST.—One on the 4th floor, 75x220 feet, corner building, windows on all four sides; one 28x200 feet, corner building; two 45x50 feet each; all splendidly lighted. Apply to EDWARD MATTHEWS, No. 19 Broad-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, the valuable and old established stand for business, viz.: the De Noyelles' dock and lumber yard, at Haverstraw, Rockland county; also a store and dwelling-house attached to the same. Inquire of H. HOLMAN, No. 367 3d-av., N. Y.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, No. 147 East 17th-st., opposite Stuyvesant-square. Apply to LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS FROM May 1, the four lofts of the store corner of Warren-st. and Broadway. Apply, on the premises, to DEVLIN & CO., or to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

HANDSOME ROOM TO LET TO TWO gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife; hot and cold water baths, and gas. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THIS SPRING, BY A PRIVATE family, accustomed to housekeeping, a moderate-sized house, comfortably furnished, and well located in the city; rent not to exceed $2,500 per annum. Persons leaving town for one year or more, can secure a careful and responsible tenant. Address Box 5,454 Post-office.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR TWO OR THREE years, a first-class furnished house, in a desirable location, by a responsible party, who will take the best care of the property. This affords an excellent opportunity for families about visiting Europe. A fancy rent will not be paid. Address, with particulars of location, rent, &c., S. R. J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITHIN about an hour of this city, conveniently located, well cultivated, with variety of good fruit; 10 to 40 acres. Address Box No. 2,037 Post-office, with description and price, which must be reasonable.

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE, UNFURnished, at Yonkers. Must have modern conveniences and be in good order. Address C. T. W., Box No. 1,333 New-York Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED UNTIL May next, for which $500 per month will be paid. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1866.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Enlargement of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times.

The Largest and Cheapest Newspaper in the United States.

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been enlarged to the size of the LONDON TIMES.

Each number contains *eight* pages of *seven* columns each—or FIFTY-SIX columns in all—making it the largest newspaper in the United States.

The TIMES will contain regularly:
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Enlargement of the Weekly and Semi-Weekly Times.

Our SEMI-WEEKLY edition appears this morning in its enlarged form, and hereafter that and the WEEKLY will be issued upon a sheet of the same size with that used for the DAILY TIMES. By this enlargement we shall gain space which will enable us to give still greater variety to these editions. In accordance with the announcement already made, the regular subscription price to the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY will remain unchanged. The club rates, however, will be discontinued.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner of Irving-place.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, EAST LYNNE; or, THE ELOPEMENT. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Rendle, Nolan, &c., &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, LOST IN LONDON. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, Brown, Pope, Williamson, Graham, Ward and Roberts. Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Mary Barrett and Green.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 8 o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Edwin Booth, Mr. John Dyott, Mr. W. F. Burroughs, Mr. Humphrey Bland, Mr. W. H. Andrews, Mr. J. L. Donnelly, Miss Andrews, and others.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7 o'clock, BLUE LIGHTS; or, THE DEVIL'S HALL. EL HYDER and THE SOLDIER'S WIFE; or, THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, MONTE CRISTO: Characters by Messrs. E. L. Davenport, Morton, Hind, Garrison, Lewis, Stoddard, Selwyn, Rockwell, Scott, Stanley; Misses Eliza Newton, Louisa Myers and Kate Newton.

LUCY RUSHTON'S NEW-YORK THEATRE,
Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, THE HONEYMOON. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. C. W. Clarke, Mr. W. A. Mestayer, Mr. W. S. Higgins, Mr. T. Placide, Mr. H. Pearson; Miss Lucy Rushton, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. A. W. Young.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, SOLON SHINGLE. Characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. C. Forbes, J. W. Albaugh, F. J. Evans, H. L. Hinton, W. H. Hamblin, H. Jordan, J. D. Bilby, F. W. Williams; Mrs. A. Hind, Miss Saidee Cole.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, THE RAG WOMAN AND HER DOGS, MARRIAGE AT ANY PRICE, and THE BOY WITH AUBURN HAIR.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3. EVENING at 7½ o'clock. GRAND CIRCUS PERFORMANCE. "WHITE FARM, or the ASSASSIN STEWARD." Giants, Dwarfs, 100,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS AND HIPPOTHEATRON.
14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, Jan. 9, MATINEE, commencing at 2½ o'clock. EVENING, at 8 o'clock, JAMES ROBINSON and a complete troupe of Equestrian and Gymnastic Performers.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS, and BLACK-EYED WILLIAM. Characters by N. Seymour and Dan Bryant.

AMERICAN THEATRE.
Broadway, between Howard and Grand sts.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7¾, TIM O'BRYAN, THE IRISH EMIGRANT. Characters by the troupe. Ballet, songs, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE,
No. 201 Bowery.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, STEPHENS' ESCAPE; OR, ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near City Hall.
THIS EVENING, Jan 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, SOIREE D'OPERA COMIQUE, LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
THIS EVENING, Jan. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock, CORDOOA'S LECTURE—OUR FIRST BABY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the President *pro tem.* presented a communication from the Mayor of Washington, transmitting the results of the late elections in Washington on the subject of negro suffrage. Ordered to lie on the table. Mr. MORGAN presented a memorial from the New-York Chamber of Commerce in reference to Southern Statutes of Limitations and the rights of Northern creditors. Several petitions were offered, asking for an equalization of pay and bounty to all the soldiers in the late war. The credentials of Mr. RANDALL HUNT, Senator elect from Louisiana, were presented and ordered to lie upon the table. A resolution was adopted making inquiry into the issue of an order forbidding the exportation of arms from California to Mexico. A resolution was adopted calling for information as to why the commission upon the claims of loyal slaveowners for compensation for colored volunteers owing them service, had not been appointed. At 12:30 the Senate adjourned.

In the House a bill for the disposition of public lands as homesteads in sundry Southern States. Referred. A bill making additional appropriations for deficiencies for sundry civil expenses, was introduced and ordered to be printed. Mr. RAYMOND introduced a bill to amend the several acts of Congress in regard to naturalization, and also a bill in reference to a site and building for a Post-office in New-York City. Both referred. A bill was introduced granting pensions to soldiers of 1812. Mr. ORTH presented the resolutions of the State of Indiana in reference to the interference of European Powers in the affairs of Mexico. A resolution was adopted requesting the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire into the expediency of providing for the redemption of defaced and worn-out fractional currency by the United States Internal Revenue Collectors or other financial agents. Bills were introduced to authorize the construction of a military and post road between New-York and Washington. Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, introduced a bill to incorporate the National Laboratory and Mining Association. Referred to Committee on Mines. A bill was introduced granting bounty to soldiers, seamen and marines in the war in 1861. A bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee to secure the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus* to persons held in servitude contrary to the constitution. Mr. SMITH, of Kentucky, offered a resolution, which was agreed to, inquiring into the adoption of ITURBIDE by MAXIMILIAN. A resolution was adopted instructing the Naval Committee to take action in regard to a Navy-yard at League Island. A resolution was passed declaring it to be the sense of the House that the military forces should not yet be withdrawn from Virginia. After the adoption of various resolutions of inquiry, the House resolved itself into a Special Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and listened to speeches by Mr. LATHAM, of West Virginia, who argued that the Southern States were never out of the Union; Mr. BLAINE, of Maine, who proposed a new amendment of the constitution; and Mr. SHELLABARGER, on the relations between the Central Government and the several States. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

It may seem superfluous and even ridiculous to tell the readers of the TIMES how cold it was yesterday; but you cosy friends, indulging in slippers and muffins before the glowing grate, do not quite constitute our public. The TIMES is eagerly received and read in every city of note in the world; we astonish the Tycoon of Japan, the Brother of the Sun in China, the Rajah of Benares, the Queen of Mozambique, the Imaun of Muscat, the Sultan of a thousand wives, (and BRIGHAM YOUNG (also,) and all the potentates of the world, with our accurate and comprehensive summary of what men do and think. Therefore, although Boston feelingly knows that it is bitter cold, Timbuctoo and Cuzco may be fervidly oblivious of the fact, and Buenos Ayres and Van Dieman's Land may laugh (in the sweat of torrid Summer) at our "weather item." Yet permit us to say that it *was* cold, yesterday; that the temperature ran down not only below zero by a long chalk, but away down to hot whisky and spiced rum; that the keenest, coldest, most piercing and intolerable air that ever visited New-York, was rife and robustious all day. The sun was unhealthily pale, and gave us a diluted shine that looked and felt like very skimmed milk; blue, cold, watery and dismal. The wind, having its wild will, went abroad like a police roundsman, shaking the windows, flapping open the doors, and screaming ghost-music through key-holes; that wind, let loose without a start, and not knowing where to go, that descended to the service of the street contractors, and gobbled up loads of dirt from the windward sides of the avenues only to flirt it promiscuously over the leeward blocks. Was it cold? Perhaps. We enjoyed six hours of out-door promenade, and wish everybody had done the same, for there was the very spirit of health in the atmosphere; the crisp clearness of the sky, the cold purity of the air, the impossibility of offence to the nose or eye, the shrill trumpet of the North, reminding us that strength, and vigor, and health, and robust character, and aggressive power, and the absolute rule of the world, come from the cold reality of that region; that Monroe doctrine and no doctoring are the products of its frigid clime;—that cholera, and fever, and plague stand appalled at its icy gates; that nothing but poverty and crime can fail to glory in this most inspiring season. Our columns bear witness to the stress of weather. Ten, twenty, thirty degrees below zero are reported, and not a few melancholy results are interspersed to sober into regret the exultation with which we all read of extreme and unparalleled results. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." So may He temper this distressful season to the poor, and may we all do our share in the good work of relieving their distresses.

In Ruthland, La Salle County, Ill., on last Friday night, the citizens visited a grocery kept by a man named HERMAN, and after tying him to a post, went into the saloon, and finding that a family occupied the upper part, the belligerents took up a collection, and satisfied their claim to the property, and moved them out of the building. They then proceeded to cut down the corner posts with axes, burst in the beer kegs and whisky barrels, and knocked out the door and windows, then hitched a rope about the roof, and pulled the house down, chopped and stove it into kindling wood, completely demolishing it to the foundation.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says that measures are in progress in that city to erect a fitting memorial to the late Bishop POTTER. The contributions are to take the form of a thank-offering for the restoration of peace and the "great enlargement of civil liberty;" and a building is to be erected having, in the language of Bishop STEVENS' pastoral letter to his clergy and laity, "as its central feature, a large chapel for the free preaching of the word of God; and connected with it, the needed rooms and offices for all diocesan purposes, and for the use of the various church societies: constituting, in its unity, a noble diocesan house, worthy to be the memorial tribute of a great diocese to a great and beloved Bishop."

The Florida papers state that Mr. YULEE has written to a personal friend at Gainesville, giving his views as to the proper course to be pursued by the people of the State, and advising that the Senators should be instructed to propose an amendment to the Federal Constitution declaring that no State can secede or dissolve its relations with the Union except by the same mode that the constitution can be amended, viz., by the consent of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, ratified by the Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

Bishop LYNCH has written to the Mayor of Toronto complaining of the insults offered to Sisters of Charity and Catholic clergy in the public streets of Toronto. He also says that on New-Year's Day a Minié ball was fired through one of the windows of Lorette Convent into a room occupied as an infirmary by a sick Sister. The ball was spent, and did no harm. The City Council have offered a reward of $100 for the apprehension of the party or parties who fired the ball, unless it was accidentally done.

The Ulster and Nevada Mining Company has lately been formed in Kingston, N. Y. It has acquired the title to two silver lodes, or veins, known as the Schuylkill and Poconna Lodes, situated near Ione City, Nye County, Nevada. The capital of this new company will consist of 500,000 shares, at $20 per share. As soon as enough of these shares are sold to form a working capital, the company will commence operations at the mine.

A writer in the Chicago *Tribune* urges steam communication with the South from that city. He says grain can be loaded there in canal-boats and be taken to Richmond, Va., without breaking bulk, by being towed down the Illinois and Mississippi, up the Ohio and Kanawha, and through the canal to Richmond, thus gaining a communication with the ocean, and escaping the high prices demanded by the Eastern shippers.

It is expected that Congress will, at an early day, take action on the proposition to remove the National Currency Bureau from Washington to New-York. The Comptroller of the Currency has received letters from Presidents of most of the banks operating under that system, all of which urge the removal on the grounds of convenience and economy. It is presumed, however, that Congress will not sanction the removal.

It is proposed to extend the Illinois and Michigan Canal from La Salle to a point on the Mississippi opposite Davenport, Iowa, and the line has already been partially surveyed. This canal will not only bring to Chicago the products of Iowa, but by this route the grain shipped for Minnesota and Western Wisconsin can be carried cheaper than by any railroad route.

Gen. FRANK BLAIR, on the 3d, before leaving St. Louis for Cincinnati, entered his action in the Circuit Court against Messrs. RIDGELY and THOMPSON for $10,000 damages. The gentlemen who are made defendants in this suit were Judges of Election in the Sixth Ward, and refused to allow Gen. BLAIR to vote unless he would take the oath prescribed by the constitution.

An officer recently returned from Andersonville, Ga., states there is but a small garrison of about twenty men stationed there, who are guarding the old stockade and cemetery, which are still undisturbed, although numerous threats to burn the stockade have been made by the chivalry of the surrounding country.

The Nashville papers state, on the strength of information from department headquarters, that Maj.-Gen. SWEENEY has lately been dismissed the United States service by order of the Secretary of War. The General's connection with the Fenians is the cause alleged for his dismissal.

The Savannah papers of Jan. 1 report the ceremonies attendant upon the interment there of twelve Confederate soldiers, whose remains had been removed thither from Farmville, Va., where they fell in battle. Bishop ELLIOTT made an address, and the ladies decked the graves with floral tributes.

The number of railroad accidents in this country during the past year was one hundred and eighty-three, against one hundred and forty the year previous. The fatality, however, was in favor of 1865, the number of lives lost during the year being three hundred and thirty-five, against four hundred and four in 1864.

We regret to record the death of ELIJAH F. PURDY, one of our Supervisors, and a public citizen and politician of great renown. His death was the result of a severe cold contracted during the late Charter election.

An application of a colored girl for admission to the High-school in Troy, N. Y., which was refused by the Principal, was taken to the Supreme Court, where it was recently decided against the applicant.

HENRY T. COIT, D. D., Rector of St. Paul's School, Concord, has been elected President of Trinity College, Hartford. The prospects of the college were never more cheering.

One of the merchant princes, L. C. HOPKINS, has presented the City of Cincinnati with an acre of ground on Mount Auburn, worth $15,000, for use as a park.

In reorganizing the regular army, it is proposed to abolish Paymasters, their duties to be performed by Commissaries and Quartermasters.

The Pulmonary Brigade of St. Paul, Minn., is an association of invalids hailing from all quarters of the Union.

It is expected that the cotton tax paid at Macon alone, for January, February and March, will exceed $5,000,000.

LOCAL NEWS.

A motion of some interest was made yesterday in the Supreme Court, Chambers, in the case of the Mercantile Bank against WILLIAM H. J. BODINE. The latter is one of the sureties of CHARLES WINDSOR, the defaulting Cashier of the Mercantile Bank. About a year and a half ago, WINDSOR, after stealing about half a million of dollars from the Bank, made his escape from this city to England. Soon after his arrival there he was arrested, and put in prison, where he remained until the early part of December last, when he was discharged under the General Bankrupt law. Suits have been brought against the late Cashier's sureties to recover on their bonds, and the objection now is that WINDSOR, the principal, having been discharged from imprisonment in England, his sureties could not be proceeded against in this country. The court regarded the question an important one, and reserved its decision.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday the cases tried were but few in number, as the cold was so intense in the court-room, notwithstanding the two large stoves there, that Judge RUSSEL dismissed the jury and caused the court to be adjourned about half-past two o'clock. The only case of much interest or importance which came up for hearing yesterday was that charging BARTHOLOMEW FITZGERALD and JAMES MESSELHONN with highway robbery. On the examination of complainant, the charge of robbery was withdrawn, and that of assault only pressed by the prosecution. The jury disagreed, at which Judge RUSSEL expressed his surprise, and discharged both them and the prisoners.

In the Court of Common Pleas, Dr. A. KOEHLER brought an action against PETER AHLES, to recover about $300 for professional services. The defendant's boy, aged about 13 years, had his arm broken and shoulder dislocated. The doctor was called to attend him, and, as he alleges, he set the bones properly. The defence was malpractice on the part of the surgeon. Defendant claims about $250, as an offset to plaintiff's claim, by reason of his not having properly performed his duty. The trial will be continued to-day at 11 A. M.

The case of the Rector, &c., of the French Church against JOHN J. BERNIER came on for trial yesterday in the Superior Court, Part I., before Justice JONES and a jury. The action was one of replevin, to recover certain books of church records. After much argument by counsel on either side, the court dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the book of records in question was not the subject of an action of replevin. The amount claimed in the complaint for the book was $1,000.

The Circuit Court Part I., held by Justice JOSEPH F. BARNARD, was not in session yesterday, owing to the fact that the Justice, who lives at Poughkeepsie, was unable to get to the city in time. The General Term of the Supreme Court did not proceed with its business as usual yesterday, owing to the absence of the Presiding Justice, GEO. G. BARNARD, Esq.

The chess tournament at the New-York Chess Club Room opened yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, by an exciting game between Capt. MCKENZIE and Mr. STANLEY, two of the strongest players in the first class, which resulted in a victory for Capt. MCKENZIE. Mr. ZEREGA also scored one, and Mr. BELCHER two games in the first class. In the second class Dr. WARD scored two games, and in the third Dr. GILBERT and Mr. ARIETA each one. The tournament will be continued this afternoon and evening.

The Board of Aldermen had no quorum yesterday. The Board of Councilmen met and adopted a resolution inquiring of the Corporation Counsel what amount of fare the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company are entitled to charge on their route. A resolution was adopted appointing a Joint Special Committee to investigate the Affairs of the Public Administrator's Department. Mr. J. E. GREENE was appointed reader to the board, which then adjourned.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening and organized by the election of Mr. ARCHIBALD M. BLISS (Republican) as President. The Mayor sent in his annual message, which recommends a thorough cleansing of the city, a renumbering of the streets in which irregularity in the numbers exists, and suggests that in future the street lamps should be lighted every night. The board then elected Mr. HY. MCCLOSKY, City Clerk; J. B. JONES, Health Officer; JOHN A. FLANAGAN, Keeper of the City Hall and W. D. PHILIP, Inspector of Pavements.

Four hundred and thirty-three deaths were reported in this city last week. Of these, 61 were caused by consumption, 48 by convulsions, 42 by inflammation of the lungs, 12 by croup, 16 by diphtheria, 8 by bronchitis, 13 by scarlet fever, and 15 by typhus fever. The increase over the previous week was 27, and over the corresponding week of last year, 2.

The funeral services at St. Stephen's Church, yesterday, were of the most imposing nature, attracting an immense concourse of people, all of whom were gratified and chilled to the bone. The Arch-Bishop and 200 clergymen were present, and Rev. Dr. MCGLYNN conducted the services.

A meeting of the Colored Joint Stock Company was held at Hope Chapel last evening. Mr. PETER GUION, of Williamsburgh, presided, and a very able address on the labor and trade of the South was delivered by Rev. SELLA MARTIN.

United States Commissioner OSBORN has certified the proceedings in the case of GEORGE GUSTAFF, charged with an attempt to poison in Toronto, Canada, to the Secretary of State at Washington, to await the action of the English Government for his surrender.

In the Supreme Court, at Chambers, yesterday, Justice SUTHERLAND granted a decree of divorce in the case of A. F. DAWSON against E. L. DAWSON. It is not known whether the husband is divorced from the wife, or the wife from the husband.

Gold declined over 3 per cent. yesterday, or to 138⅛ against 141⅛ on Saturday. Exchange was dull and heavy. Stocks were depressed and lower. Produce and merchandise were lightly dealt in and were tending downward.

At the Live Stock markets the supply of live animals is not large, and the transactions were not active yesterday, owing to the extreme cold. Beef Cattle were selling at about last week's rates. There will probably be a fair supply for to-day's closing market.

ABOUT THE SOUTH.—Some of the Southern papers seem to be offended that the Northern press has so much to say about everything in the Southern States. Not only the governmental relations of the Southern States, and its phases of political thought, are perpetually discussed, but its local questions of social economy, its labor difficulties, its legislation, and everything that is done or left undone, said or unsaid, felt or left unfelt. They consider all or most of this as impertinent and intrusive, and point to the fact that they neither meddle nor desire to meddle with the ordinary doings of the people of the Northern States.

It must be confessed that there is much said in the Northern press about all these matters that is unjust to the Southern people—that is based upon ignorance, misconception or prejudice. But it must also be remembered that there is a living and active interest felt now throughout the whole country concerning all that is done or proposed in the South during the incipient stages of reorganization. It is, and always has been felt that the rebellion had not a purely political origin: that it had a basis in a false social system, and in a wrong industrial or economical system.

And, in the building up of the material and moral interests of the South—in the formation of systems which are to be permanent in their nature, and are to affect not the South only but the whole country—the North feels that it must exercise its whole influence to secure institutions of such a character as will best consist with the general well-being, and secure the largest degree of public safety in the future. If the South tries to reintroduce the old social system and the fatal labor system, the North feels it has a right to prevent the carrying out of the attempt. We feel that as all these questions were tested during the war, and as in the war the North was the conqueror, we have a right to say something as to their ultimate settlement. While, therefore, the South does right to repel impertinent interference, it must submit to such inquisition as may be found necessary for the establishment of justice and safety.

The President and Congress—Peace and Restoration.

We give no credence to the rumors current in the press, that a *compromise* has been agreed upon between the President and Congress on the subject of "reconstruction," simply because we see no such conflict between them as calls for, or permits compromise or adjustment of any kind. Each department of the government is acting within its own sphere, according to its own convictions of duty. Neither, thus far, has made any attempt to interfere with the other; and so long as this course of action is continued, it is not easy to see how any serious collision can arise between them. When the President shall feel called upon to veto any law Congress may enact, or when Congress may attempt, in the spirit of Mr. WILSON's recent menaces, to override and overrule the Executive department in the exercise of its own prerogative, the state of things may be changed. But thus far there has been no collision between these two coördinate branches of the General Government.

Nor is it easy to see how any such collision is to arise hereafter in a shape to involve results of practical importance. It is well to remember that when the present Congress was elected, the country was in the last agonies of the war. The rebellion was still raging; the nation was still wrapped in the flames of civil strife; half a million of men in arms were struggling with the government for the disruption of the Union; and the Democratic party throughout the North was embarrassing the government in its efforts to prevent that result. Hatred of the rebellion, zeal for its overthrow and a hearty, enthusiastic determination to support the national authority were the sentiments that animated every heart and decided the character and tone of the Congress then elected and now in session. Since then all this has changed; the rebellion has been crushed. When President JOHNSON came into power the war was over; the rebel troops had laid down their arms, and the rebel States were prostrate at his feet. He found them without lawful governments, all their machinery of civil authority suspended, the laws of the United States no longer executed within their borders; and he entered upon the discharge of the obligation he had assumed to see that those laws *were* faithfully executed in every State and by all its inhabitants. This was purely an Executive duty, devolved upon the Executive, in express terms, by the constitution and embodied in the oath under which he assumed his office. To this end he appointed Provisional Governors, and through them, as his agents, authorized the election of conventions, the formation of new constitutions, the election and meeting of Legislatures, and the appointment of magistrates and other subordinate civil officers, and required the acceptance, fully and frankly, of the results of the war, as the only basis on which the surrender of the rebel States could be accepted and the States themselves be permitted to resume control of their own affairs. When all this was done, he handed over to the States their right of self-government. He withdrew his Provisional Governors, his armies, and all the agents and representatives of his paramount authority as Commander-in-Chief and as President of the United States.

All this *he has done*. It is not something he is *proposing* to do—it is a *fact accomplished*. He is not asking Congress to do it, nor to give him permission to do it; nor is the assent of Congress in the least degree essential to its validity. The States are in actual possession of their local authority. They have laws made by Legislatures of their own election, and put in execution by Governors they have chosen. Congress may question the authority of the President to do all this,—but *it is done* nevertheless; and it is not easy to see how Congress can undo it, even if it were inclined to do so. It can hardly pass a law deposing the Governors elected by these States under Executive authority. It cannot disband their Legislatures, disperse their courts, and order the President to send back his Provisional Governors, or his military agents, and remand the Southern States to the despotic sway of martial law. No such law could be passed, even if Congress were disposed to pass it. But Congress has evinced no such intention. Whatever may be the theories of Mr. SUMNER or Mr. STEVENS as to the rightful *status* of these States, they are in the actual possession and full enjoyment of that degree and form of State sovereignty which is recognized and protected by the Constitution of the United States. That work has been *done*, and it cannot be undone.

The laws of the United States, moreover, have been carried into these States. The tariff on imports is levied and collected at their ports. Custom-house officers,—collectors, surveyors, naval officers, appraisers and inspectors, are appointed by the Executive and Senate in those States precisely as in all the other States of the Union. Internal taxes are levied and collected,—assessors and collectors are appointed, the processes and products of industry are made to contribute to the support of the National Government, by agents acting under the national authority. the Post-office Department extends its active and beneficent operation into every portion of their territory. Mail routes are designated, contracts are made for conveying the mails, postmasters are appointed, and postage is collected in Georgia and Alabama precisely as in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. The Federal courts are in operation, and Judges and Marshals appointed at Washington hold courts and serve process in the Southern States precisely as if those States had never been in rebellion. And with none of these things does Congress propose to interfere. No conflict with the Executive is threatened,—nor, indeed, is any possible,—upon these important points.

The only thing that remains to complete the restoration of these States to their old practical relations with the National Government, is the *admission of their representatives in the two Houses of Congress*. That belongs exclusively to Congress itself, and the President has never indicated any purpose or wish to interfere with it. In his message he expressly disclaims any authority to do so, and commends it, wholly and exclusively, to their own discretion. Whether that discretion shall be wisely exercised or not, is *their* affair, not his. If they choose to abdicate that control of it which the constitution expressly gives them, and hand it over to a joint committee—binding themselves to inaction and silence until that committee may give them permission to act or to speak—they have the right, or at least the power, to do so. And if they choose to exclude representatives from Southern States altogether—or from Northern States also, for that matter—the President has no authority and no wish to overrule their action. They are responsible for it, not to him, but to the people. And whatever action they may decide upon taking on this particular point, we see no reason to believe that the President will attempt in any way to interfere with their perfect freedom. His concurrence is not essential to its validity. They have precisely the same independence here, as he has within his own department, and he will respect theirs as carefully as he has a right to claim that they shall respect his own.

For these reasons, all the talk indulged in about compromises, and conditions, and *ultimatums*, as between Congress and the Executive, seems to us without substantial meaning. *We see nothing left to be compromised*,—nothing affecting State self-government or representation in Congress,—nothing pertaining to the Executive or to Congress which can be made *conditional* upon the assent or action of the other. Suppose Congress says, "We will admit Southern representatives, *provided* the Southern States will accept a constitutional amendment basing representation on *voters* instead of population;" the President can only say, in reply,—"You can submit the amendment to the States,—it is for them and you to decide; I have nothing to do with it. I have withdrawn all authority over them, and, having given back to them control of their own affairs, *can no longer dictate their compliance with that or any other condition you may make.*" So far as he is concerned, the case is closed. He cannot withdraw from them the local self-government which he has given back, any more than Congress can strip them of it.

The fact is, the work of restoration is nearly complete. Its most important and vital part has been done by the Executive Department. The States, lately in rebellion, having ceased their hostility, renewed their allegiance to the constitution and given guarantees for the future, have been again restored to the control of their local affairs. This has been done by the Executive in the performance of his duty, and it is practically beyond the reach, as it is clearly outside the jurisdiction, of Congress. It remains for Congress to decide upon the admission of Southern representatives to a share in the national legislation. And whatever may be the opinions or the wishes of the Executive on this subject, there is no reason to believe or suspect that he will interfere, in the least degree, with the freedom and independence of that branch of the government to which its decision belongs. And so far as his own department is concerned, it may be assumed as equally certain that he will not depart in any particular from the principles and policy he has thus far pursued.

The South and the National Government.

We find the following in the Washington *Chronicle:*

"'We are submitting to your rule,' said one of the pardoned Southerners, a few days ago, in conversation with an American Senator, 'but you must take care that you do not make a Poland or an Ireland of the South.' Neither the point nor the threat was new, but the grumbler was taken aback when a bystander remarked, with peculiar emphasis: 'You forget, my dear Sir, when you make the comparison, the *vast difference* between the countries you refer to, and the fair and fertile land in which you live. *Nobody emigrates to Ireland or to Poland, while millions are preparing to move in and to occupy the redeemed and regenerated Southern communities.*'"

What makes the "vast difference" to which the *Chronicle's* "bystander" refers? Ireland and Poland are both among the fairest and most fertile countries in the world. The South is not greatly their superior in this respect. If it is to be governed as Ireland and Poland are, it will soon be as unattractive. Why do not the millions who are "preparing" to move in and occupy it, do so at once? In spite of all the predictions that have been indulged in on the subject, as a matter of fact very few emigrants, either from abroad or from the North, have as yet gone to take possession of the fertile lands of the Southern States.

The reason is perfectly obvious. So long as it is uncertain what kind of a government the South is to have, neither men nor capital will go thither, and if the Southern States are to be governed by Congress like provinces or territories, we may depend upon it neither will go there at all. Men seek homes now, especially in this country, with special reference to the character of the institutions they will enjoy. It is because the principle of self-government gives shape and force to all our institutions, that foreigners in such numbers come here. If the Southern States are to be deprived of this right, whether in punishment for past offences, or by way of discipline for their future reformation, they will *lose* in population and prosperity instead of gaining.

There was much more of just and judicious warning than of "threat" in the remark of the "pardoned Southerner" than the *Chronicle* concedes, and it was worthy of a better reply than the "American Senator" gave it.

GEN. CRAWFORD.—It was announced in the Mexican news published on Saturday last that a "Gen. CRAWFORD" was about to lead a division of troops which he had raised in the United States to the aid of JUAREZ in Mexico. Whoever this officer referred to may be, he is not Gen. S. W. CRAWFORD, known as a prominent officer throughout the war, who was in the service from the bombardment of Fort Sumter (he being one of the officers in the fort) to the surrender of LEE's army at Appomattox Court-house; who led the Pennsylvania Reserves at Gettysburg at a critical period of the second day's fight, and commanded for two years the Third Division of the Fifth Army Corps. Gen. CRAWFORD is now, and has for some time been, stationed in this vicinity, and is an officer of the regular army, in which he has served many years. It is not probable that any fillibustering expeditions to Mexico will be commanded by any such officers.

The Indebtedness of the South.

We have recently made reference to the debts due by the South to the North, and the prospects of collecting them. The subject is one of interest to both sections, owing to the vast amount at stake, and the peculiar situation and position of the parties. In the early part of 1861, while postal communication was uninterrupted, and business relations were still maintained, with most if not all of the Southern States, our merchants attempted to save themselves from threatened losses by sending their claims out for collection. The sudden outbreak of actual hostilities obliged the holders to leave their notes, bills, and evidences of debt, in the hands of Southern attorneys and agents, and from that time until the strife ended no information could be obtained in regard to them. Now, when the reign of law and order has succeeded the anarchy of rebellion, the losers are patiently but earnestly solicitous to learn the fate of their claims, and to understand their present status as creditors. Without pressing demands, general inquiry concerning them has been made, resulting, notwithstanding some notable exceptions, in barren prospects and meager returns. Debtors have disappeared, are dead, are insolvent, take the benefit of stay laws and statutes of limitation, or refuse to pay on the naked principle of repudiation. But the one answer that continually comes back to the renewal of these demands is, that the debt was confiscated by the Confederate States Government, paid to the Receiver of the Confederacy in the currency of the realm of that day, and that the debtor sets this up as a bar to any other payment. Our courts would, of course, ignore any voluntary payment made to the Confederate States, under their confiscation laws, but if the payment were forced, a question might be made as to the present liability of the debtor, and in either case it would lead to much litigation. It seems to us that the Legislatures of States recently in rebellion should have annulled by law all proceedings under their confiscation acts, and declared all debts of this class binding and unimpaired by payment to a Confederate Receiver. As an evidence of good faith and return to sound principles of justice and right, which would aid them in their efforts at restoration, these States should discourage any attempts upon the part of their citizens to benefit by the accidents or chances of the war. Instead of passing such acts as the proposed Virginia Stay Law, in which non-resident creditors are not only prevented from enforcing their demands, but are expressly denied the security of having them a lien on the debtor's property, they should give every facility to the non-resident, whatever they may decide to do among themselves. It is monstrous that they should attain success in any ends which they aimed at in bringing on this war; and one of their aims certainly was to avoid payment of their enormous debt to the North. If the Southern States fail to do justice in this matter, the duty of protecting Northern creditors will devolve upon Congress, and the South, gaining nothing by her stay laws, will suffer the odium of an attempt at repudiation, and see the ruin of her credit at a time when she stands most in need of indulgence, and is most desirous to regain commercial facilities.

Elective Judges.

The report of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, to which we have already adverted, furnishes another proof (if one were needed) of the radical mistake of the system which makes the administrators of justice depend on suffrage for their seats. The Mayor, as is well known, is a Judge in certain cases. Many of the most doubtful trades in the city, and those occupations where there is most annoyance to the public and most dishonesty, depend on him for their licenses. Thus if pawnbrokers, mock-auctioneers, junk-shop keepers, hackmen, omnibus-drivers and others cheat or impose on the public, or are uncivil or extortionate, they can be summoned before the Mayor for trial, and he has the power to fine them if guilty, and revoke their licenses.

In like manner, those persons committing criminal offences, plundering unfortunate passengers, receiving stolen goods, or otherwise breaking laws and ordinances, can be summoned before the Police Justices. But, as the Commissioners wisely observe, "these officers are, unfortunately, dependent in a measure for their places, on the very offenders they are called on to punish." So rarely are laws providing penalties enforced, they add, that "they have ceased to have any salutary effect on the conduct of the offenders." They call our attention to the fact that the hackmen and carmen are a powerful body of men, and that in some districts, no Police Justice could be elected against their combined opposition. They dread to have these men brought before them as criminals, and they will not punish them, if proved guilty. "All Mayors," they state, "holding office by suffrage, are indisposed to apply serious discipline to this class of offenders. True, a Mayor has the power to impose upon hackmen small fines, but hackmen can impose upon him political defeat!" An authentic instance is given of a most aggravated effort at extortion by a hack-driver upon two United States soldiers. The case was brought before the Mayor, and the offender let off with a *reprimand!*

The Commissioners believe that the whole system of hack extortion upon the public can never be broken up till the power of granting and revoking licenses is taken out of the hands of elective officers. They desire that it should be conferred on the Police Board.

But the evil is wider than with the hackmen and their extortions. The whole administration of criminal justice is prevented in New-York by making the Judges the elected officers of the criminals and their associates. It is notorious that certain classes of offenders will nearly always escape from our Police Courts unpunished. The rumsellers and pawnbrokers, the junk-shop-keepers and thieves, the rowdies and rogues and "fighters," can unite in certain wards so as to defeat any Judge who is up for election. Is it to be supposed that such an official can be very severe or just to crime, when his most enthusiastic constituents are among the accused? If he fines a keeper of one of those underground lodging-houses so graphically described in this very report, if he punishes a liquor-seller for having no license, if he sentences a leading "rough" for a violent street fight, if he is very severe on mock-auctioneers or drunken rowdies, or influential swindlers and rogues he at once calls up a swarm of political opponents about his ears. They work against him at the polls; they combine and finally drive him out of the Judge's seat. He loses all the rewards of his labors through their opposition. The effects can be only too clearly seen Justice becomes dishonored—she is a creature and tool of parties, instead of a protector of society. The court is upheld by the rogues and the scales of equity vibrate according to the votes thrown into them. The criminal and dishonest rule.

No wonder that the Police Board report crime on the increase—68,783 offences against 54,751 for the preceding year, and 995 crimes of violence in 1864 against 624 in 1863,—or that crimes against property increase, and out of the 9,270 places where intoxicating drinks are sold, every one of which *ought* to be licensed only 754 have taken out a license, presuming that they are perfectly secure before the present courts.

How the present system of making the Judges of such a city as New-York elective could ever have originated or been approved among sensible men we cannot understand. It defeats all the ends of justice, and disgraces our city and endangers the security of the whole community.

We trust that one amendment or alteration will surely pass at the Constitutional Convention next year, and that is the *doing away entirely with the elective system for judges.*

Help Wanted at Once.

The terribly cold weather of the last two days ought to awaken all philanthropic citizens to the fearful necessities of the fifty thousand wretchedly poor creatures who are almost freezing to death in the dismal hovels of our town. There ought to be block organizations, committees of three to fifteen, as the circumstances might demand, who would visit at least once a day every tenement inhabited by the unfortunate, or even the wicked, and see that sufficient food and heat were furnished. Do the comfortably-housed and well-to-do think what it is to be without fire when the mercury is far below zero? It is immediate *death*—that is all; and not the most indigent nor the most depraved ought to be suffered to die such a death in a community having a respectable claim to civilization. Let there be prompt action, and especially prompt inspection. There may be a thousand poor but proud suffers this night sitting at the feet of their coffins in solitude and despair, for whose fate society at large is responsible. Don't wait until your neighbor moves, or some leading man inaugurates a great effort; go directly to every place in your neighborhood where there may be sufferers, and show them that Heaven has not quite forsaken the world. A mere mite from each able citizen will drive the wolf from the door, and evoke blessings that would be cheaply purchased at a thousand times the cost.

Cotton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: There was an allusion in a recent issue of your paper to two circulars having been put forth by the house of NEILL BROTHERS—one private and the other public—as to the amount of the cotton crop varying in estimate.

As these gentlemen were several thousand miles away they could not correct their statement. But they write now, authorizing their friends to say that the attack has no foundation except in the ill-will of a rival in the trade in Liverpool. Instead of holding out the expectation of a very large crop (3,000,000 bales) they argued strongly against the probability of it, (though admitting the bare possibility,) and showing that the large receipts were capable of different explanation.

Their last estimate of 2,100,000 bales seems to be more and more substantiated by facts, and is apparently now admitted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any candid person examining the two circulars will see that they do not bear out the representations made by the Liverpool writer. COTTON.

It is very easy to settle this matter. Let the interested parties send us copies of the private and public circulars of this house, issued about the last of October, and we will print them side by side. If they justify the authors, none will be more ready than ourselves to acknowledge that our New-Orleans and Liverpool exchanges have misled us. Let the public have the facts, and there can be no difficulty in reaching a proper conclusion.

GOLD GRAVITATING.—Gold is moving almost as energetically as the mercury in our thermometers. Its tendencies are likewise emphatically downward. The marked improvement in the credit of the country, the probability of an early funding of the floating obligations of the government, and the prospect of heavy shipments of domestic produce, chiefly cotton, in the course of the next sixty to ninety days, serve to accelerate the declension of the speculative star of times not remote. The street rate for the precious metal at the close of yesterday was 138⅛, as against 141⅜ on Saturday evening, and 144⅜ on Tuesday last, the first business day of the new year. Thus far, the produce and merchandise markets have very tardily recognized the "circumstances which should alter cases" in the wholesale line, and have been sublimely heedless of them in retail traffic. Venders of the prime necessaries, as well as of the precious luxuries of life, do not seem to be conscious of the rapid depreciation of what they have been accustomed to urge as the only reliable commercial standard. They consequently continue to exact of their forbearing customers currency prices for their flour, bread, beef, butter, coffee, sugar, milk, muslin, &c., &c., in most instances, quite up to the highest war figures. A hint from their patrons would doubtless aid in their enlightenment, and help to bring about an equitable adjustment of values.

HIGH LOGIC.—The Washington correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser* gives this amazing [illegible] of intelligence: "Secretary McCULLOCH's financial plans will soon be discussed in Congress, and the more radical members may manifest their *dislike to his views on reconstruction by opposing the bills which he has framed.*" Would not this be a wonderful exhibition of lunacy? Because Secretary McCULLOCH's abstract views on the question of reconstruction are not agreeable to certain members, they will oppose his financial policy, and attempt to defeat the bills he has prepared for the maintenance of the public credit and the replenishment of the Treasury! He is said to be unsound on the negro suffrage question; therefore his measures for the contraction of the currency must be upset!. He is said to discredit the State suicide doctrine; therefore he ought to be prevented from issuing gold certificates! If we had not been blessed or cursed with quantities of this sort of logic among our politicians in the past, we might well discredit the possibility of its existence outside of the

lunatic asylum. A worse treason to the country and its institutions JEFF. DAVIS was not guilty of.

The Chaudiere Gold Fields in Lower Canada.

If the Provincials are making but little headway with their commercial treaties, they seem to find good compensation in the produce and prospects of their gold mines. The Chaudiere fields are unquestionably the most productive and promising—judging from the brief period since they were put in the market—of any diggings east of the Alleghanies. If we are to believe the reports of the latest scientific and practical explorers, the Chaudiere mines will shortly equal the most fertile fields of the Pacific. The following is a portion of a recent letter (published in the Montreal *Gazette* of the 6th) received from the Lower Canada district bordering on the River du Loup, a tributary of the Chaudiere:

"Three men last week found over $1,000 worth of gold on the River du Loup. They found one very large nugget said to weigh thirty-three ounces and several others of a smaller size, and they say that everything looks favorable. Large parties of people are working on the veins of quartz. More than twenty shafts are being sunk through the quartz with a splendid show of gold in them. They expect to have five or six crushing mills next Spring. A Detroit party is making large preparations to develop the mineral wealth of the district."

Personal.

Mr. HARVEY, Secretary of the Canadian Embassy, is at the Brevoort House. The Embassy leaves for Washington in a few days.

GELID.—We like a cool thing for July, and generally appreciate the joke of the *mal-apropos* with considerable unction. But the eminent citizen who yesterday advertised *palm-leaf fans* in a city paper, can retire with our best beaver. The coolness of that proceeding takes down anything that our experience remembers.

THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION.

Extension of the Time Allowed for the Presentation of Applications for Space.

NEW-YORK, Monday Jan. 8, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A further extension of time for presenting applications for space, at the above-named exhibition, until the 1st of March next, having been arranged, it is desirable, with a view to a well-selected representation of the mechanical inventions of the United States, that the number of applications should be as large as possible; and all inventors, and agents or assignees of inventors, are therefore respectfully urged to forward to this agency their names and residences, and those of all other parties known to them to be interested in or having control of useful inventions, in order that forms of application may be sent to them.

All classes of artistic, or industrial, or other producers, are invited to adopt the same course.

It is hoped that a due regard for the mechanical interests of the country will secure for this notification full and free circulation through the public press, and that it will be kept as a standing special notice for a reasonable length of time. Pamphlets and full information will be supplied on application to me,

J. C. DERBY, U. S. Agent for the Exhibition, No. 5 Spruce-street, and No. 40 Park-row, New-York.

Death of Elijah F. Purdy.

We were surprised to hear of the sudden death last night of Hon. ELIJAH F. PURDY, one of our Supervisors, and for thirty years known as an eminent and able Democratic politician. Mr. PURDY was one of the old *régime*, a thorough New-Yorker in all his experiences and his aspirations; a benevolent, warm-hearted and good citizen, loved and honored for all the genial amenities of social life, and trusted in every way as a public officer. Long ago he won the rough but complimentary soubriquet of the "War Horse of the Democracy," and for many years his word was law in Old Tammany, of which great political institution he was the "guide, philosopher and friend." He never coveted public station, being content to make others great rather than seek place for himself. Yet he was run through a number of the chief places accessible under City and County Government. He was Alderman from the Tenth Ward in 1838, and when the present equally divided Board of Supervisors was instituted, he was the first man named on the Democratic side. Socially he was one of those men whose chestnut burr exterior covers a great and noble heart, and no one really knew him who did not cherish his friendship as something to be proud of. During the war, and especially through the riots of 1863, Mr. PURDY rose nobly to the demands of his country, and made positive and active loyalty his prime motive. New-York has lost one of her very best and most worthy citizens, and his memory will long live in the hearts of thousands of admiring and regretful friends.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.—Notwithstanding the severity of the temperature last evening there was a fashionable attendance at the second of the Bateman concerts; sufficient every way to demonstrate that had the weather been only moderately good the Academy would again have been taxed to its utmost capacity.

The programme was longer than usual and more interesting—there being fewer ballads and more music of a better kind. We do not quarrel with the ballads *per se*. It is undoubtedly a treat to hear a fine artist like Mlle. PAREPA relate her pleasing experience at "Five O'Clock in the Morning;" nor is it possible to withhold our sympathies from a lady whose "Heart is on the Sea," and who may reasonably be expected to suffer some inconvenience from the loss of an important organ. But a singer can hardly hope to maintain her rank by singing such homely productions. Composers of every school have provided ample material for the concert-room, and the simple and grateful English ballad should, it seems to us, be reserved for secondary purposes—such as *encores*. These remarks, if they have any force, do not, we hasten to say, obtain from last evening's concert. They are suggested, indeed, by a change which we are anxious to approve. Mlle. PAREPA's pieces were in every way interesting and effective. Her voice, too, was much improved, and revealed a return of the grandeur which it exhibited when she first sang at the Academy. The cavatina from "Linda," (*O Luce di quest anima,*) was cleanly and gracefully rendered, but with elasticity of voice rather than brilliancy of execution. The distinction is by no means hypercritical. Remarkable voices are frequently gifted with a facility which takes the place of skill. They exhibit this native ability always to the satisfaction of the audience, because it is abundant and gratifying, and generally accomplishes results which a life-time cannot be certain to win. Mlle. PAREPA, then, was good in DONIZETTI's giggling piece. She was better in portions of HANDEL's aria, "Let the bright Seraphine," opening with a largeness of style which she had not heretofore exhibited, except in very inferior compositions. The lady enjoys an enviable reputation as an oratorio singer, and it is a thousand pities that we cannot hear her in some work worthy of her fame. The cornet obligato by Mr. J. LEVY was remarkable mainly for a profusion of wrong notes—possibly owing to the weather—and a dragging of the tune, which was certainly owing to the player. These *obligati* have survived the instruments for which they were written, but it is questionable if they ought to have done so. In the second part Mlle. PAREPA sang the prayer from WALLACE's "Lurline" with charming effect. It could not have been improved. So, too, with "Il Bacio," that sturdy friend of the concert-room, born here, and as it seems destined to live and die here. Both pieces were given with irresistible effect—the latter winning on encore.

The auxiliary aid at Mr. BATEMAN's concert may fairly be described as faultless. There is literally nothing but praise to bestow on such artists as Mr. S. B. MILLS, Mr. LEVY and Mr. CARL ROSA. As, however, we have taken exception to Mr. LEVY's obligato playing, we are pleased to add that his solos were given with extraordinary effect. The orchestra—unusually accomplished in the gentlemen who formed it—was under the direction of that thoroughly admirable *maestro*, Herr CARL ANSCHUTZ.

To-night (Tuesday) the third and last concert takes place. The programme is even better than that of last evening.

From Key West—Gen. Scott's Health Improving.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 8—6 P. M.

Arrived steamer *Empire City*, from Key West, with the Second United States Colored Infantry for Washington.

Gen. SCOTT's health was improving. A reception was extended him on New-Year's.

THE INTENSE COLD.

Memory Taxed for a Proper Comparison.

THE LOWEST TEMPERATURE SINCE 1806.

Tragic and Comic Incidents of the Ice Cycle.

A Woman Frozen to Death and Several Persons Badly Frost-Bitten.

Ferry Interruptions, Gas, Croton, and Milk Annoyances.

The Thermometer Yesterday and the Thermometer of Former Years.

Skaters and Their Conflicts with the Weather.

Telegraphic Reports of the Cold Snap.

The bitter cold weather which capriciously set in on Sunday afternoon continued through yesterday, rather increasing than diminishing in intensity. The keen wind which prevailed on Sunday night had somewhat abated yesterday morning, but the thermometer still indicated a temperature many degrees below zero, fairly taxing the memory of the oldest inhabitant for anything like a legitimate comparison. The North River was full of ice during the morning, greatly impeding the passage of the ferry-boats, and later in the day the floating ice swept round into the East River, but not in sufficient quantities to prove any serious impediment to navigation. The ship *Escort*, Capt. FLITNER, which arrived from Liverpool on Saturday, and anchored in the North River, was cut through by the drift ice yesterday morning, rendering it necessary to run her ashore on the flats near Bedloe's Island. It is thought she can be got off.

Although the cold was not quite so intense as veracious travelers assure us it sometimes is in Tartary, where rocks and trees are split in fragments by its action and the breath congeals as it issues from the lips; where the feet freeze to the ground if not kept in motion, and birds fall dead to earth, their blood turned to ice by the pitiless Frost King of the North, yet it was undoubtedly cold enough to satisfy any reasonable person. Gas and Croton water were in many parts of the city unattainable luxuries. The street lamps made feeble efforts to light the benighted wanderer home, and in too many instances flickered out in utter darkness. Milkmen found the contents of their cans solid, which might be partly attributable to the cold and partly to diluting the lacteal fluid too freely. Never having heard of chopping milk up with a hatchet and selling it by weight, as is sometimes done in Russia, not a few of their customers had to drink *café noir* instead of *café au lait*.

At the Bull's Head Drove-yard, One Hundredth-street, several head of cattle were found frozen to death, and doubtless some of our farmers have to report similar occurrences. In New-Jersey, the poultry on many farms were found frozen dead on their perches. In one instance, all the roosters in one poultry-yard had their combs frozen.

The police report many cases of frost-bites and temporary loss of consciousness from the extreme cold, particularly among the car and omnibus drivers. JOHN GARER, a coach driver, was found by the police on Sunday afternoon, in Thirty-first-street, near Eighth-avenue, in a state of total unconsciousness. He recovered after the proper remedies had been applied. A number of the car drivers had to be removed from the cars at the end of the route, having their ears, fingers and toes frozen. In Brooklyn two drivers had their ears so badly frozen that, when taken into a warm room, the blood spurted from the frozen parts. Among several poor wretches brought up before Justice DODGE at the Jefferson Market Police Court on charges of drunkenness were a man who had his arms frozen, and another the fingers of both hands. One case of death from cold occurred at No. 60 Baxter-street. A woman named ANNA OAKLEY, who it appears was too poor to supply herself with bed clothing, was found on Monday morning frozen stiff. In New-Jersey several of the stage drivers had their extremities frozen, and were unable to descend from their seats when the stages arrived at the terminus of their routes.

It appears from accurately-kept records, that the temperature has not been so low as it was on Sunday night and Monday morning, in this latitude, since the year 1806. The coldest periods within the last 25 years were in 1849, '51, '55, '57, and '59, when the thermometer stood during January and February but a few degrees above zero. In 1857 the East River was frozen over near Wall-street ferry, and not a few persons, including the pastor of Plymouth Church and his daughter, crossed to their homes, on the ice. During the past 25 years the mercury has been only three times below zero in the day time, the dates being January 11, 1859—one degree below; February 8, 1861—two degrees below; January 8, 1866—seven degrees below.

The following record shows the variations of the thermometer during Sunday at the TIMES Office:

Above Zero.		Below Zero.	
5 P. M.	10	11 P. M.	2
8 P. M.	4	Midnight	2
9 P. M.	2	1 A. M.	5
10 P. M.	Zero	3 A. M.	7

Capt. WILSON, of the Twenty-third Precinct, reports that a thermometer hung out on the corner of Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, during the night of Sunday, exhibited the following variations:

7 P. M. 3 degrees below zero.
11 P. M. 6 degrees below zero.
Midnight 8 degrees below zero.
1 A. M. 10 degrees below zero.
3 A. M. 11 degrees below zero.
4:30 A. M. 10 degrees below zero.
6 A. M. 12 degrees below zero.

On Monday morning at 7 o'clock the mercury was 7 degrees below zero. At noon it stood about the same figure, but during the afternoon it rose to zero, where it remained up to a late hour.

The effect of this low temperature has been to freeze over Wallabout Bay, near the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, and the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers in New-Jersey. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometers at the navy-yard indicated a temperature 23 degrees below zero. So intense was the cold that the men at the yard were unable to proceed with their usual avocations, and the authorities issued an order allowing them to leave off work for the day at 2 P. M., when the poor half-frozen fellows gladly retired to their own firesides.

Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, Executive Agent of the New-Jersey Railroad Company, who has kept a record of the weather for many years, reports the present as the coldest weather since 1843. In Newark, at 7 A. M. yesterday, the thermometer stood at 13 degrees 45 seconds below zero. They only weather approaching it was in January, 1857, when the thermometer stood at 12 degrees below zero, and in January, 1859, when it indicated 12 degrees 30 seconds below.

Communipaw Cove, between Jersey City and the trestle-work of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, embracing several hundred acres, is frozen over with solid ice, and affords a fine opportunity to skaters who may desire plenty of sea room.

Our telegraphic dispatches show that several other localities have like our own, been favored with some seasonable Winter weather. Commencing at Baltimore, where the thermometer stood yesterday at 2¼ degrees below zero, we find that throughout New-Jersey and this State the temperature averaged about 12 degrees below zero. In portions of New-Jersey it was 18 degrees below; in Boston 10, and in Montreal, Canada, 24 degrees. In Lowville, N. Y., it was 28 degrees, and in Utica 31 degrees. In Buffalo, however, it appears to have been quite mild comparatively, the mercury standing at zero.

Intense as the cold has been, it must be remembered that New-Yorkers have suffered colder spells than this. In 1806 the North River was covered with a crust of ice sufficiently thick to bear teams and wagons, and during the revolutionary war WASHINGTON's artillery passed across the river on the ice. Judging from the data of the Ordnance Department, the ice on the river must then have been from four to six inches thick, as it is laid down as a rule by the Department that ice two inches thick will bear infantry; four inches cavalry with light guns; six inches heavy field guns; and eight inches will bear 1,000 pounds to the square foot.

At the present day there appears to be no danger of either of our rivers closing up. The constant passage of steamboats to and fro, and the rapid flow and ebb of the tides caused by the narrowing of the channels of the rivers have rendered such an event almost an impossiblity.

The Skating Season—The Conflict with the Weather.

Yesterday frost assisted materially in providing skating for the people, old and young, of New-York and vicinity. Notwithstanding the fact that the thermometer still indicated several degrees below zero, there were numbers, both male and female, who determined in not letting an opportunity pass for the enjoyment of an hour or so skating (we say an hour, for we don't believe they could stand it for any longer time.) There was skating on all the ponds, public and private, in thecity.

The Harlem Lake, which is situated at One Hundred and Tenth-street, in Central Park, was all but frozen over; the small open space, however, was not sufficient to stop the skating, as the remainder of the lake was as firm as possible. The number of skaters was not by any means large, owing, no doubt, to the strong northerly wind blowing on it and the want of accommodation. The buildings are not quite ready yet, but they will be, no doubt, to-morrow at the latest. The ice on this lake was rough, and needs much smoothing before it can be used to advantage.

The Middle Lake, at Seventy-second-street, as far as the number of skaters is concerned, fared better than the Harlem Lake, although the ice was much worse. The workmen are also hard at work at the building on this pond, and we have every reason to believe that, before the end of the week, this pond will have as many thousand skaters on it as there were people yesterday. At the time of our visit there were very few, and they were evidently enthusiasts; for as regards the temperature, there was but little difference between this one and the Harlem Lake. The lighting arrangements on this and the Lower Lake will be the same as those of last winter, kerosene, with large reflectors. The Harlem Lake will be lighted with gas.

The Lower Lake, at the entrance to the Park, was undoubtedly the favorite yesterday, and was by far the best off in the way of smoothice. This lake is the warmest (if such a word may be applied to out-door amusement with the thermometer hovering about zero and a strong North wind blowing) of all the Central Park ponds, and should this weather continue it will enjoy the largest patronage. Considering the weather, there were a large number performing their graceful evolutions on the ice, both on their skates and "otherwise." We also noticed several ladies on the ice. Who will doubt the enthusiasm of the New-York ladies now? In addition to the number on the ice, there were numbers who were "plucking up courage" in the little house provided for the use of skaters, by the side of the lake. From this lake we proceeded in due course to the Excelsior Pond, which stands on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. This pond suffers in the same way as the ponds in the Park from rough ice, but this effect is so easily remedied that it is hardly worth while mentioning it. The number on this pond at the time we were there was not as many as there would have been had the weather been less severe. The pond is in a good situation, and is in good hands, and we have not the slightest doubt will be a favorite place of resort for those who would enjoy a good skate. It being a private pond, an entrance fee of twenty-five cents is charged. Season tickets are also issued, we believe, at a moderate rate.

On the other side of the avenue is the now justly-celebrated Fifth-avenue Pond, which is also on the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. This pond enjoyed such an enviable reputation last season, both as to the accommodation and the management, that we have only to state that the arrangements will be as good this Winter as they were last. Yesterday this pond fared as badly as the others; but in a few days, when the weather becomes milder, we have every reason to believe that the managers will have their hands full.

We would very much like to make a suggestion to our friends of the Fifth-avenue and Excelsior Ponds. In that out-of-the-way place, Canada, in the skating ponds there are generally a couple of masquerade balls on skates during the Winter, where quadrilles, lancers, &c., are danced on skates. Couldn't something like this be done here? We have no doubt but that it would be a success, both as regards pleasure, and pecuniarily.

The means of reaching these ponds and lakes, for when you are at one you are near them all, with the exception of the Harlem Lake, are numerous.

The Central Park, North and East River Railroad, better known as the Belt Road, passes the Lower Lake, the Fifth-avenue Pond, and the Excelsior.

The Sixth-avenue and Seventh-avenue roads stop at Fifty-ninth-street, and are as convenient for the above ponds as any other route.

The Second and Third avenue Railroads carry you close to the Middle Lake and the One Hundred and Tenth-street Pond. To reach the Middle Lake, get out at Seventy-first-street.

SUGGESTIONS.

Before closing we might say a few words of advice to our lady friends who indulge in the exercise of skating. You cannot be *too* careful of your persons while skating; for although the exercise is perhaps one of the healthiest when the body is properly clothed, it is also one of the most dangerous if there is a lack of sufficient wrappings. We would suggest to our fair skaters the imitation, as nearly as possible, of the style of our Canadian cousins, who, although perhaps not presenting as *stylish* an appearance, are by far more comfortably dressed. We might also say a few words on the subject of skates. If one desires to become what is termed a "fancy" skater, avoid "grooved" skates, and let them be somewhat curved. The skate known as the "London Club" is as good as any.

SKATING IN BROOKLYN.

Yesterday nearly all the ponds, public and private, were open to the public, and, in spite of the cold, there were many visitors.

The Weather at 8 A. M.

MONDAY, Jan. 8.

TOMPKINSVILLE, S. I.—The weather here is decidedly cold. Frost bitten ears and noses are plenty. The thermometer stands at 14 degrees below zero. The ice-crop promises to be an abundant one.

BURLINGTON, VT.—Weather cold and clear. Thermometer 12 degrees below zero.

MONTREAL, C. E.—Weather clear. Wind northwest. Thermometer 21 deg. below zero.

TROY, N. Y.—Weather clear. Thermometer 20 deg. below zero.

OTTAWA, C. W.—Barometer 31 deg., the highest ever known here. The citizens are thawing themselves out with "hot whiskies."

CARMEL, N. Y.—Thermometer 26 deg. below zero. Most fearfully cold.

ALBANY, N. Y.—Wind north; blowing lightly. Weather clear. Thermometer 15 deg. below zero.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Weather clear. Thermometer 15 deg. below zero.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Thermometer 10 deg. below zero. Weather clear.

LOWVILLE, N. Y.—The weather here is colder than ever known before. The thermometer is down to 28 deg. below zero.

UTICA, N. Y.—The mercury is almost freezing here, the thermometer marks 31 degrees below zero.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Weather clear and cold. Wind N. E. Thermometer at zero.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Wind north and blowing freshly. Weather hazy. Thermometer 5 degrees below zero.

PORTLAND, Me.—Thermometer 8 degrees below zero. Wind north, and light. Weather clear.

BOSTON.—Wind northwest. Weather clear. Thermometer 10 degrees below zero.

SPRINGFIELD.—Thermometer 11 degrees below zero. Wind northeast. Weather clear.

NEW-YORK CITY.—Wind northwest. Weather clear. Thermometer 10 degrees below zero.

PHILADELPHIA.—Wind north. Weather clear. Thermometer 12 degrees below zero.

WASHINGTON.—Weather clear. Thermometer 1 deg. above zero.

BALTIMORE—Weather clear; wind northwest; thermometer 2¼ deg. below zero.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Weather clear; thermometer 16 deg. below zero.

NEW-BRITAIN, Conn.—Weather clear; thermometer 20 deg. below zero.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—The weather here is bitterly cold. The thermometer at this hour (8 A. M.) stands at 12 degrees below zero. The river is frozen over.

The Weather at Sunset.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Weather clear; wind fresh from N. W.; thermometer 6 degrees above zero.

NEW-BEDFORD.—Thermometer 5 degrees above zero; wind N. E.

BOSTON.—Wind N. W.; thermometer 7 degrees above zero. The harbor is being rapidly covered with ice.

CONCORD, N. H.—Clear; thermometer 9 degrees above zero.

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Cloudy and calm; thermometer 8 degrees below zero.

MONTREAL.—Clear; thermometer 2 degrees above zero.

MONTPELIER, Vt.—Clear; thermometer 4 degrees below zero.

BANGOR, Me.—Wind N.; weather clear; thermometer 6 degrees above zero.

PORTLAND, Me.—Wind N.; thermometer 25 degrees below zero.

ST. JOHN, N. B.—Weather clear; wind N.; thermometer at zero.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn.—Thermometer 8 degrees above zero; weather clear.

SKOWHEGAN, Me.—Weather cold; wind N. Yesterday morning the thermometer stood 24 degrees below zero; this morning 16 degrees below, and this evening it stands 10 degrees above zero.

HALIFAX, N. S.—Wind N. E.; weather fresh and clear; thermometer at zero.

BUFFALO.—Weather moderating; thermometer 11 degrees above zero.

CLEVELAND.—Thermometer 15 degrees above zero; weather clear; wind S. E.

WHEELING, West Va.—Weather extremely cold; navigation has been suspended on account of the ice; thermometer 15 degrees above zero.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Clear; thermometer 10 degrees above zero.

TOLEDO.—Clear; wind S. E.; thermometer 20 degrees above zero. Reports from various points on the railroads leading south and west say the weather is clear, with light E. and S. E. winds, the thermometer ranging from zero to 30 degrees above.

DAYTON, Ohio.—Weather clear and cold; thermometer 15 degrees above zero.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Thermometer 18 degrees above zero.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio.—Thermometer 18 degrees above zero.

DETROIT.—Thermometer at sunset 5 degrees above zero; weather clear and beautiful; no wind.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Weather clear and cold; thermometer 10 degrees above zero.

ST. CLAIR, Mich.—Weather clear and cold; thermometer 10 degrees above zero.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich.—Thermometer 19 degrees above zero.

PONTIAC, Mich.—Thermometer 7 degrees above zero.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich.—The weather is extremely cold; the wind is very light from the southeast; the sky is cloudless.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—The sky is clear, with a light breeze from the east; thermometer 15 degrees above zero at sunset.

OWASSO, Mich.,—Weather clear and still; thermometer 18 degrees above zero.

LANSING, Mich.—Thermometer 12 degrees above zero.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—At 7 o'clock this morning the thermometer was 6 degrees below zero, with a sharp dry wind from the northeast; the barometer was higher than ever before observed here; the thermometer at sunset indicated 8 degrees above zero; the weather is moderating.

JACKSON, Mich.—Thermometer at sunset 9 degrees above zero. Wind nearly north; weather clear.

KALAMAZOO, Mich.—Weather clear; wind northeast. Thermometer 10 degrees above zero at sunset. Has stood 7 and 9 during the day.

NILES, Mich.—Weather clear and still. Thermometer at sunset 10 degrees above.

ST. JOHNSBURY, Vt.—Clear; wind northwest. Thermoter 10 degrees below zero.

OGDENSBURGH, N. Y.—Wind north. Thermometer 6 degrees below.

LITTLETON, N. H.—Thermometer 12 degrees below zero.

CONCORD, N. H.—Thermometer 10 degrees above zero.

CALAIS, Me.—Wind northwest. Weather fresh and clear. Thermometer at zero.

MONTREAL.—Weather milder. Thermometer at zero.

PHILADELPHIA.—Last night was the coldest ever known here. The Delaware is closed up below and above the city, and all the ferry boats but one are frozen fast in their docks. The mercury in West Philadelphia fell to 18 deg. below zero, and at Chestnut Hill to 14 deg. below. The thermometer has marked 10 deg. below zero only five times since 1856. The weather to-day is clear with a strong northwest wind.

PETERSBURGH, Va.—At sunrise the thermometer stood two degrees below zero, and at noon 10 degrees above. At sunset the weather was slightly milder, the sky cloudy and the wind very high. The day has been the coldest experienced here for several years.

HALIFAX—11 P. M.—The weather is fine, clear and cold to-night. There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*.

FORTRESS MONROE—6 P. M.—The weather is bitterly cold. There was a heavy northeast blow last night.

PETERSBURGH, VA.—The thermometer, at sunset, stood 3 degrees below zero. Weather clear and windy. The Appomatox River was frozen over last night, and the skating is good.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Prof. CASWELL, whose meteorological observations on College Hill, in this city, cover a period of 34 years, reports the thermometer at 17 degrees below zero on Sunday night—two degrees lower than ever before recorded. At 10 o'clock this morning the thermometer stood at 10 degrees below, at sunset 5 degrees above, and at 11 o'clock to-night 10 degrees above zero. The sky is cloudy.

FORTRESS MONROE.—The James River was frozen over last night.

RICHMOND, Va.—The mercury is 8 degrees below freezing point to-night. In the vicinity of Drury's Bluff, floating blocks of ice are piled one above another, stopped by obstructions in the river near that place, and navigation is considered dangerous at present.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The weather is very cold and clear. The thermometer is 12 deg. above zero to-night.

LOUISVILLE.—Thermometer this morning 10 deg. above zero. In the country it was from 2 to 6 deg. above. Weather moderating this evening.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—There is a strong wind from the north. It is freezing hard in the shade. Weather clear.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Weather clear. Thermometer 30 degrees above.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—Weather clear and pleasant; rather cool and windy.

Public Sentiment at the South—Their Feeling about the Union.

Extract of a Private Letter dated

ATHENS, Ga., Dec. 24, 1865.

* * * You may depend on it you are right. We can be trusted. Our submission is honest. We will keep our word. Let kind words and kind acts be substituted for abuse and insult, and harmony such as never existed before during your life or mine will be established between the North and South.

On one subject, perhaps, more than any other, our people are continually galled and mortified by the Northern press. We see every day our leading men abused and denounced as guilty of the most atrocious crimes, and held up to public execration as monsters. Take for instance HOWELL COBB, of this State. His name is constantly connected with WIRZ and Andersonville. His participation in the alleged cruelty to Union prisoners is charged as a fact proved beyond a doubt, and his character is portrayed as more cruel than that of MARAT or DANTON.

Now, to the people of Georgia, who *know* that he had no more to do with the Andersonville prison than you had; that he gave thousands of dollars to Union prisoners; that no application was ever made to him in vain by a Federal prisoner of war; that benevolence and generosity are his most marked characteristics, it is painful to see him unjustly accused of crimes which he abhors, and which he would be the first to denounce. And so it is with others; but I instance him as the one most familiar to me, and in whom our people are most interested. By his influence in every way he has largely contributed to the present peaceful condition of this State, and to the hearty support which is, and will be given to the President's policy. Oh, let crimination and denunciation stop! Let the hand of friendship be extended, and it will be warmly grasped. Continue your good work, and many a Southern heart will thank you as truly and sincerely as does

Your friend, very faithfully.

FIRES IN NEW-HAVEN.

Three Families Burned Out—Gallant Conduct of a Fireman—Severe Suffering from the Cold.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Jan. 8.

A fire in this city, at about 4:30 o'clock this morning, damaged a brick building to the amount of $3,000. Messrs. LINSLEY & SON, boot and shoe dealers, and S. COOPER, clothier, were burned out and lost most of their goods. LINSLEY & SON were insured $2,500; COOPER was not insured. There was an insurance on the building of $2,000.

Three families also were burned out, barely escaping in their night-clothes.

The cold was intense. Two steamers were frozen up. The thermometer at 4 o'clock was 20 degrees below zero.

During the progress of this fire another broke out in a building opposite, by which a little girl was terribly burned. She was rescued from the flames by a fireman named LEWIS M. BARNES.

All the insurances were in New-York offices.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Arrival of the St. David at Halifax—Non-arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, N. S., Monday, Jan. 8.

The steamship *St. David*, from Liverpool for New-York, put in here for coals this evening, at 8 o'clock. She has had twelve days of furious gales, and was obliged to heave to for seven days. The ship is all right.

There are no signs of the steamship *Canada*.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Jan. 8.

About 110 barrels of kerosene oil were picked up to-day, between Race Point and Highland Light, Cape Cod. It is supposed they are part of the cargo of some vessel that has gone to pieces in that vicinity. A large schooner is ashore at East Dennis.

From Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Jan. 8.

Cotton dull at 42c. for middling, being the highest price offered; transactions few. But little cotton is coming in.

The bridges on the railroads which were damaged by the late freshet are now repaired, and will be ready to-morrow for the passage of trains; through freight will be received on the 10th.

The river is still falling.

Fire at Jackson, Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Monday, Jan. 8.

Five stores were burned at Jackson, Mich., on Sunday morning; loss, $30,000; insurance, $17,000. BUMPERS & WOODSON, boot and shoe dealers, are the heaviest losers.

Marine Disasters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 8.

The brig *John Gwin* is ashore.

Five vessels reported wrecked on Hog Island have arrived here leaking.

Inauguration of Gov. Cox.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 8.

Major-Gen. J. D. Cox was inaugurated Governor of Ohio at Columbus to-day, at 2 o'clock.

Non-arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Monday, Jan. 8—10 A. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Canada*, now overdue here with two days later news from Europe.

The Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 8.

Day Calendar for Jan. 9, 1866—Nos. 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77.

POPULATION OF NEW-YORK.

Official Result of the Census of 1865.

COUNTIES.	Popula'n 1865.	Inc. since 1855.	Dec. since 1855.	Native voters.	Naturalized voters.
Albany	115,504	11,823	....	15,097	9,626
Allegany	40,285	....	1,312	9,054	1,034
Broome	37,933	1,288	....	8,784	778
Cattaraugus	44,205	2,742	....	8,828	1,506
Cayuga	55,730	2,159	....	11,689	1,901
Chautauqua	58,528	5,148	....	12,255	1,993
Chemung	31,923	4,635	....	6,540	910
Chenango	38,630	....	1,555	9,799	537
Clinton	45,713	3,231	....	5,287	2,765
Columbia	44,905	514	....	9,311	1,324
Cortland	24,815	240	....	6,136	456
Delaware	41,636	1,889	....	9,528	1,054
Dutchess	65,192	4,557	....	12,534	2,085
Erie	157,150	24,743	....	14,098	15,343
Essex	28,644	105	....	5,014	1,107
Franklin	28,575	2,685	....	4,031	1,474
Fulton	24,512	1,228	....	5,192	703
Genesee	31,728	196	....	5,960	1,505
Greene	31,710	573	....	7,089	656
Hamilton	2,653	200	....	573	84
Herkimer	39,154	588	....	8,054	1,666
Jefferson	66,448	1,028	....	13,579	1,947
Kings	310,824	94,469	....	29,933	28,234
Lewis	27,840	2,611	....	4,834	1,843
Livingston	37,555	....	398	7,422	1,633
Madison	42,607	....	1,181	9,984	1,176
Monroe	104,235	7,911	....	13,312	8,465
Montgomery	31,447	539	....	6,572	1,122
New-York	726,386	96,482	....	51,500	77,475
Niagara	49,685	1,057	....	7,090	3,132
Oneida	102,713	....	5,036	16,234	8,255
Onondaga	93,332	6,408	....	15,552	5,857
Ontario	42,316	644	....	8,726	1,702
Orange	70,165	9,297	....	12,244	2,733
Orleans	28,603	168	....	5,850	1,106
Oswego	76,200	6,802	....	14,001	3,060
Otsego	48,616	....	1,119	12,222	732
Putnam	14,845	911	....	3,105	339
Queens	57,997	11,731	....	8,171	3,620
Rensselaer	88,210	8,976	....	13,034	6,064
Richmond	28,209	6,820	....	3,213	2,414
Rockland	20,788	1,277	....	3,549	770
St. Lawrence	80,904	6,017	....	13,269	3,495
Saratoga	49,872	513	....	9,959	1,823
Schenectady	20,888	1,316	....	3,621	1,249
Schoharie	33,353	....	166	7,763	320
Schuyler	18,441	....	336	4,535	339
Seneca	27,653	2,245	....	5,536	1,107
Steuben	66,192	3,227	....	14,004	1,762
Suffolk	42,809	1,983	....	9,058	903
Sullivan	32,741	3,254	....	5,597	1,876
Tioga	28,163	1,201	....	6,812	402
Tompkins	30,696	....	820	7,556	443
Ulster	75,609	7,673	....	13,009	3,215
Warren	21,128	1,459	....	4,100	640
Washington	46,244	1,839	....	9,153	1,614
Wayne	47,498	738	....	9,539	1,917
Westchester	101,197	20,519	....	14,290	6,189
Wyoming	30,033	....	2,115	6,143	1,390
Yates	19,338	....	474	4,680	452
Total	3,831,937	363,232	....	583,594	239,832

COUNTIES.	Total voters.	Aliens.	Colored persons not taxed.	Number deducting aliens and colored persons not taxed.	Members of Assembly.
Albany	24,723	10,422	866	104,216	4
Alleghany	10,088	916	149	39,220	1
Broome	9,562	1,134	258	36,541	1
Cattaraugau	10,334	1,817	133	41,208	2
Cayuga	13,590	3,210	323	52,197	2
Chautauqua	14,228	3,506	156	54,837	2
Chemung	7,450	2,015	422	29,486	1
Chenango	10,336	514	157	37,689	1
Clinton	8,052	6,094	84	39,535	1
Columbia	10,635	2,009	855	42,041	2
Courtland	6,592	533	22	24,260	1
Delaware	10,582	770	130	40,738	2
Dutchess	15,119	4,806	1,514	58,872	2
Erie	29,441	20,838	571	134,636	5
Es ex	6,121	2,339	60	27,245	1
Franklin	5,505	2,832	11	25,302	1
Fulton	5,895	563	126	23,823	1
Genesee	7,465	2,327	76	28,816	1
Greene	7,745	721	577	30,412	1
Hamilton	657	38	1	2,614	—
Herkimer	9,720	2,027	147	36,980	1
Jefferson	15,526	4,865	130	61,453	2
Kings	58,167	53,428	3,937	253,459	10
Lewis	6,677	1,397	25	26,418	1
Livingston	9,055	2,244	81	35,230	1
Madison	11,160	1,574	214	40,718	2
Monroe	21,777	11,488	401	92,346	3
Montgomery	7,694	972	273	30,202	1
New-York	128,975	151,838	8,899	565,649	21
Niagara	10,222	5,710	331	43,242	2
Oneida	24,489	6,045	455	96,213	4
Onondaga	21,409	6,995	382	85,595	3
Ontario	10,487	2,715	361	40,240	1
Orange	14,977	6,046	1,655	62,464	2
Orleans	6,956	1,999	77	26,527	1
Oswego	17,061	5,601	204	70,395	3
Otsego	12,954	1,088	130	47,398	2
Putnam	3,445	1,183	86	13,574	1
Queens	11,801	5,596	2,532	49,869	2
Rensselaer	19,098	8,290	581	79,339	3
Richmond	5,627	3,956	455	23,798	1
Rockland	4,319	1,938	483	18,367	1
St. Lawrence	16,764	8,310	36	72,648	3
Saratoga	11,782	2,828	477	46,587	2
Schenectady	4,870	944	151	19,793	1
Schoharie	8,083	343	322	32,688	1
Schuyler	4,874	292	74	18,075	1
Seneca	6,643	1,201	112	26,240	1
Steuben	15,768	2,232	232	63,726	2
Suffolk	9,961	1,533	613	39,723	1
Sullivan	7,473	1,251	73	31,417	1
Tioga	7,214	447	168	27,548	1
Tompkins	7,999	509	171	30,016	1
Ulster	16,224	4,563	1,232	69,814	3
Warren	4,740	950	14	20,164	1
Washington	10,787	3,364	216	42,664	2
Wayne	11,456	2,063	179	45,256	2
Westchester	20,479	12,395	1,526	87,276	3
Wyoming	7,532	1,217	38	28,778	1
Yates	5,082	513	85	18,740	1
Total	823,426	399,356	35,949	3,393,430	128

"Excelsior."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Portland *Advertiser's* story about this poem is evidently a *canard*. "Excelsior" was not written in 1858; it was published as far back as 1841, and is to be found in the edition of 1842. The narrative is improbable for several other reasons, obvious to those familiar with the periodical literature of that day, but not necessary to repeat in detail, the discrepancy of date being sufficient to condemn it, at least in the opinion of CARL BENSON.

NEW-YORK, January, 1866.

Funeral of Gerard Hallock.

From the New-Haven Journal, Jan. 8.

The funeral of GERARD HALLOCK took place yesterday afternoon at the South Church in the presence of a large congregation. There were present a large number of our professional men and most prominent citizens, and several members of the city government. The church was appropriately draped in mourning in the interior, the services were conducted by Rev. Mr. CARROLL and Rev. Dr. STILES, and were of a very impressive nature. The remains were borne into the church by several members of the church who acted as pall-bearers, a voluntary being played on the organ as they were carried up the aisle and placed at the foot of the altar. The coffin was of rosewood, elaborately ornamented and trimmed with silver. On the lid was a beautiful large cross and wreath made of green leaves and white flowers. The services were opened by prayer, after which Dr. STILES made a short address speaking of the close acquaintance that had existed between him and the deceased and paid a worthy tribute to his memory. He was followed by Rev. Mr. CARROLL, who referred in feeling terms to the advice, counsel and assistance he had often received from the deceased, and the loss which he now sustained in his death, and closed by reading a paper written by Mr. HALLOCK several years ago, and which he had read before the committee on his admission to the church, giving a singular but very interesting account of his religious experience. After the close of the service the congregation were permitted to see the remains, after which the body was conveyed to the Evergreen Cemetery and interred.

NEW-JERSEY.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST THE CHOLERA.—Street-Commissioner SCHOLICH, of Hoboken, has issued a notice calling the attention of the city to the section of the ordinance relating to nuisances, which reads as follows: Sec. 15—The Street Commissioner shall and may, upon the complaint of any person or persons, when he has reason to think that there may be any nuisance, from time to time, enter into and upon any premises, between sunrise and sunset of any day, and examine any building, cellar, lot of ground, alley, sink, vault, cesspool, or privy, within the limits of this city, and if he finds in any building, cellar, lot of ground, alley, or vault, any nuisance or unwholesome matter or substance, it shall be his duty to notify, in writing, the owner or occupant of said premises to remove or abate the same within twenty-four hours from the service of the notice; and if he finds that any sink, cesspool or privy requires to be emptied and cleansed, it shall be his duty to notify, in writing, the owner or occupant of said premises to have the same emptied and cleansed within five days from the service of the notice; in case of the neglect or refusal of any person to comply, within the time specified, with the order so given, the said Street Commissioner, by and with the advice and consent of the Committee on Streets, may cause the nuisance, or matter, or substance therein mentioned, to be forthwith removed, abated, or emptied, and the person or persons whose duty it was to remove or empty the same, shall be chargeable, severally and respectively, with the expenses of such removal, in addition to the penalties mentioned in sec. 13, the same to be sued for and recovered as directed in said section. The ordinances of the city in regard to nuisances are general, and it is the duty of each and every citizen, particularly when cholera is upon our shores, to notify the Street Commissioner, JOSEPH SCHOLICH, No. 168 Bloomfield-street, of all violations of said ordinances, whenever and wherever they may affect the provisions of the section of the ordinance above quoted.

FALSELY ACCUSED.—JAMES REED, a special deputy sheriff employed at the Hamburg Docks, Hoboken, and LAWRENCE WISE, a bar-tender at the Hotel Hanza, were yesterday arrested by Officer VELADE, of the Jersey City Police, on a warrant issued by Justice BEDFORD, on complaint of JOHN SIMPSON, of No. 147 York-street, Jersey City, charging them with false imprisonment. It appears that on New-Year's Day SIMPSON, (generally known to the ferry-boats as Hit-a-oss,) together with a friend, went to Hoboken for the purpose of making New-Year's calls. While on their rounds they stopped at HARTANGE's, corner of Third and River streets, and procured some refreshments, in payment for which they tendered a $5 bill of the Farmers' Bank of Wantage, which was refused. They then went to the Hotel Hanza and offered the same bill for drinks, when they were taken into custody by Officer REED, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit bill, and upon a charge being preferred against them by the bar-tender they were committed for examination. The following morning the bill was submitted to the inspection of the Cashier of the Bank of Hoboken, who pronounced it genuine, and the parties were accordingly discharged. REED and WISE entered into bonds of $300 each to appear for trial.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE — AN INFANT DROWNED IN A CISTERN.—On Sunday afternoon the body of the infant son of JACOB BUNZL, residing at No. 7 Washington-street, Hoboken, was found in the sink of the water-closet, where he had accidentally fallen, and was drowned in two or three feet of tide water. The child was missing from the house about 9 o'clock in the morning, and search was instituted in the neighborhood without any tidings being obtained as to his whereabouts. Finally Mr. BUNZL offered a reward of $50, and subsequently increased the amount to $100, for the recovery of the child. After the city had been thoroughly searched it was suggested to search the water-closet, and the services of a scavenger being procured, the body of the infant was found with its head downwards, and the supposition is that the child having gone out to the water-closet, leaned over the aperture, and losing its balance fell in head first. Coroner AVERY yesterday viewed the body and gave a permit for burial.

ROBBED DURING A FRACAS.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday night, a man named ALFRED SCHELLWORTH, accompanied by three companions, entered SMITH's lager-beer saloon, No. 287 South Eighth-street, Jersey City, and there became engaged in an altercation with AUGUST BALSCH, a boarder in the house, and which resulted in a general fight, during which clubs and pistols were brought into use, but no shots were fired. SCHELLWORTH and his companions, finding that they were getting the worst of it made, their escape, soon after which BALSCH discovered that he had been robbed of a watch, gold chain and $53 in money, in all amounting to $103. Yesterday morning SCHELLWORTH was arrested by detective MCWILLIAMS, but upon being taken before Recorder MARTINDALE, BALSCH said he did not want to send the accused to State Prison, and declining to make a charge, the prisoner was set at liberty.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM FREEZING TO DEATH.—On Sunday night an intoxicated man, apparently a German, was found lying on the sidewalk in Jersey City, in an insensible condition, from the effects of drink and the cold. He was conveyed to the Station-house, where he received every possible attention from Dr. HADDEN and the police, but up to last night he had not returned to consciousness, although considerably improved, and it is thought will recover.

SNOW ON THE SIDEWALKS.—A notice has also been issued, notifying all owners or occupants of property in Hoboken fronting on the public streets, to clear off all snow and ice on the sidewalks, and to keep the gutters unobstructed, under the penalty of $4 for every twenty-four hours such obstructions are permitted to remain. The notices are published in German and English.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

Enlargement to the Size of the Daily.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be issued this morning and hereafter upon a sheet of the same size as that used for the daily TIMES.

It contains:

THE SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD.—A carefully classified summary of all the news of the day.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—Letters from our special correspondents in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia, reflecting accurately the sentiment of the people.

FOREIGN NEWS.—The latest intelligence from Europe, Mexico, &c., &c., with extracts from our foreign files.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—Reports of all events and incidents of general interest that have transpired in this city during the last four days.

It also contains

AN OLD MYSTERY REVEALED; An Exciting Tale of English Life.

TERMS.—To mail subscribers, Three Dollars per annum. Club rates are discontinued.

Single copies in wrappers ready for mailing may be procured at the counter. Price Five cents.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, OR WORM LOZENGES.

Much sickness undoubtedly with children and adults, attributed to other causes, is occasioned by worms. The "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," although effectual in destroying worms, can do no possible injury to the most delicate child. This valuable combination has been successfully used by physicians, and found to be safe and sure in eradicating worms, so hurtful to children.

Children having worms require immediate attention, as neglect of the trouble often causes prolonged sickness.

Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. The combination of ingredients used in making BROWN'S "VERMIFUGE COMFITS," is such as to give the best possible effect with safety.

Sold by Druggists, Chemists and dealers in Medicines, at Twenty-five Cents a Box.

Brilliancy of Complexion is desirable in a lady; and for the preservation of it BURNETT'S KALLISTON is guaranteed to be a most powerful auxiliary. Inflammation from sunburn and the dryness caused by the wind and air is remedied by its application. It softens the skin, and is admirably adapted for gentlemen's use after shaving. For sale by all druggists.

Convenient and Simple.—BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are a simple and convenient form for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial Affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co. Manufacturers of **Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass-Makers' Red Lead, &c.** Also, **Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined.**

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, No. 287 Pearl-st., New-York.

A partner wanted in a most lucrative and well-established educational business, which can be immensely increased by the aid of more capital. Call at No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 19.

Hall's Hair Renewer

Is the best preparation extant for restoring gray hair to its original color, preventing its falling out, and promoting its growth. It is also a beautiful Hair Dressing. For sale by all druggists.

Won't Use Any Other.

WEBSTER'S VEGETABLE HAIR INVIGORATOR is the greatest blessing to those whose hair has turned gray from any cause ever yet discovered.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., New-York, General Agents.

The Great Bugbear at the Park.

Frozen feet. No danger, if you wear a pair of BROOKS' warm water-proof boots and shoes. Every variety for ladies, gents and children at No. 575 Broadway.

E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Peat Machine.—The NATIONAL PEAT MACHINE is universally admitted to be the best machine in America for compressing Peat.

A. REQUA, Agent, No. 130 Broadway, New-York.

Second-Hand Safes in large numbers, of our own and others' make, taken in exchange for our new patent ALUM and DRY PLASTER SAFES. For sale low. MARVIN & CO., 265 B'dway, and 271 Chestnut-st., Phila.

Diseases and Abuses which prematurely prostrate the vital powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Harrison's Peristaltic Lozenges.—A positive, prompt and pleasant cure for Costiveness, Piles and Dyspepsia. For sale by J. S. HARRISON & CO., Proprietors, Boston, Mass., and by all druggists.

Caution to Skaters at the Park.

Beware of chilblains and cold feet. Warm boots and shoes of every variety, for ladies, gents and children, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway. E. A. BROOKS, Agent.

Dame's Pulmo-Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness, &c. DAME & CO., No. 438 4th-av., or C. FOX, No. 81 Barclay-st.

Trusses, Abdomen Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps and Anklets, Crutches and Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant. MARSH BROS., No. 542 Broadway.

Improved Lock-Stitch Machines for Tailors and Manufacturers. GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 495 Broadway.

The Florence Sewing Machine, with reversible feed and uniform tension, making four different stitches. NO. 505 BROADWAY.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 495 Broadway.

A Silent Sewing Machine—Making the celebrated "Willcox & Gibbs Stitch"—strong, elastic and durable. WILLCOX & GIBBS, No. 508 Broadway.

Wedding Cards of the Latest Styles furnished by A. DEMAREST, Engraver, 182 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Hill's Hair Dye; 50 cents; Black or brown; reliable; No. 66 John-st.; sold by druggists everywhere.

Metcalf's Great Rheumatic Remedy instantly relieves the most unbearable pain.

Howe Sewing Machine Company.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President, 629 Broadway. Agents wanted.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Button-hole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Dr. J. H. Schenck

will be at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, THIS DAY (Tuesday), and every TUESDAY hereafter.

MARRIED.

COLBURN—SHERMAN.—On Saturday, Jan. 6, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, GEO. C. COLBURN, of this city, and HELEN HAMILTON, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Edward T. Sherman, of Dartmouth, Mass. No cards.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Jan. 7, Mr. WILLIAM ADAMS, aged 54 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 126 East 27th-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 9th inst., at 1 P. M.

Merwin, Conn., papers please copy.

BLATCHFORD.—At Troy, N. Y., on Sunday, Jan. 7, THOMAS W. BLATCHFORD, M. D., aged 71 years.

Funeral at Troy on Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

CONWAY.—On Sunday, Jan. 7, JOHN CONWAY, aged 47 years.

His friends and the friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 961 2d-av., corner 51st-st., on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to St. Bridget's Church, corner 8th-st. and Avenue B, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of his soul, and from thence to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HERRING.—On Sunday morning, Jan. 7, AGNES VAN RENSSELAER, wife of Elbert Herring, Esq., in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, 10th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his residence, No. 31 East 28th-st. The body will be taken to the family vault at Greenwood.

MCCLEES.—On Sunday, Jan. 7, PHEBE, daughter of the late Peter McClees, of Middletown, N. J.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 9th, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the house of her nephew, John B. Moreau, No. 11 2d-st., without further invitation.

MCINTYRE.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 6, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCINTYRE, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, William Patterson, No. 14 Court-st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

OSBORN.—On Monday, Jan. 8, DANIEL O., son of the late Rev. Theron Osborn, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Willett-st. M. E. Church on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, and at his late residence, No. 288 4th-st., Williamsburgh, L. I., at 9 A. M. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport, Conn., for interment.

PHILLIPS.—In Albany, on Friday, Jan. 5, LEVI PHILLIPS, in the 66th year of his age.

RYDER.—On Sunday evening, Jan. 7, ALBERT BAKER, son of Charles E. and Kathleen Ryder, aged 3 months and 22 days.

STEWART.—At his residence, Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., DAVID STEWART, Jr., son of David and Mirriam Stewart, in the 38th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Dutch Reformed Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

TUZO.—In Brooklyn, CECIL FAITH, youngest son of Francis E. and Sarah Tuzo, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 164 Atlantic-st., on Wednesday, at 2 P. M.

VAN NORDEN.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 6, GABRIEL B. VAN NORDEN, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, aged 77 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from St. Andrew's Church, Stamford.

WOOD.—In Williamsburgh, on Monday, Jan. 8, WM. PRESCOTT, only son of Wm. L. and ELLEN M. WOOD, aged 6 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence, No. 94 Lorimer-st.

WICKS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 8, at 5 o'clock P. M., ELIZABETH WICKS, wife of George Wicks, of Brooklyn.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

WINFIELD.—On Monday, Jan. 8, suddenly, of croup, CHARLES G., youngest child of Hervey B. and Rebecca M. Winfield, aged 3 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Richard Moore, No. 92 Barrow-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW WORK ON POLITICAL ECONOMY.

JUST PUBLISHED BY CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO., No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.

ELEMENTS OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, by AUTHUR LATHAM PERRY, Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. 1 vol., crown 8vo. Price $2 50.

This is a clear presentation of the facts and principles of Political Economy, adapted to the wants of the general public, which is now demanding, as never before, information and discussion on this important subject. The topic of Money and Foreign Trade, as being practical questions now in agitation throughout the country, have received a very full treatment; and the late as well as the earlier financial experiments of the United States are fully considered in the light of the principles illustrated by it.

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I. LIFE AND TIMES OF DR. SPRING. Personal Reminiscences of the Life and Times of Gardiner Spring, Pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in the City of New-York; with a fine steel portrait. 2 vols., crown 8vo, on tinted paper; price $4.

II. HISTORY OF RATIONALISM. Embracing a Survey of the Present State of Protestant Theology, by Rev. John F. Hurst, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo; price $3 50.

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IV. By Prof. George P. Fisher, ESSAYS ON THE SUPERNATURAL ORIGIN OF CHRISTIANITY, with special reference to the Theories of Renan, Strauss and the Tubingen School, by Prof. Geo. P. Fisher, of Yale College. 1 vol. 8vo; price $3 50.

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MOST APPROPRIATE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

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CHAPPED HANDS AND FACE, SORE LIPS, CHILBLAINS, &c.—HEGEMAN'S & CO.'S CAMPHOR-ICE WITH GLYCERINE cures chapped hands, &c., immediately, and will keep the skin soft and smooth in the coldest weather. Sold by druggists. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail for 35 cents.

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"HOME THRUSTS," OR "MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE."

ANNA E. DICKINSON, At the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.

Her last lecture for the present season in New York. See under head of "Lectures" for further particulars.

CRUTCHES—CRUTCHES—CRUTCHES.

First and only premium awarded at the American Institute Fair, 1865, and State Fair of Pennsylvania, 1865, for CRUTCHES. HARTMAN'S PATENT ELASTIC RUBBER CRUTCHES are pronounced by surgeons, medical men and everybody else, to be the very best ever invented. They are easy and convenient, they prevent paralysis of the nerves, do away with all the weariness inseparable from the use of all others, and are, in all respects, unrivaled. Agents wanted everywhere. Send for a circular. LOVEJOY & TAYLOR, sole manufacturers, No. 476½ Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE. CHANGE OF TERMINUS.

On and after MONDAY, the 8th inst., the Eastern terminus of the steamers of the Stonington Line, between New-York and Boston, will be changed from Groton to Stonington.

This change, so long desired, will shorten the distance by rail from Boston an hour, and give to passengers going East a comfortable night's rest.

STEELE'S DUSTERS FOR PRESENTS. PARLOR DUSTERS, PIANO DUSTERS, CARRIAGE DUSTERS, PICTURE DUSTERS, FURNITURE DUSTERS, CORNICE DUSTERS, LIBRARY DUSTERS, COUNTER DUSTERS. OVER 300 VARIETIES OF FEATHER DUSTERS FOR STORES, HOTELS AND DWELLINGS, AT LOWEST PRICES. STEELE & CO., No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

ANY GENTLEMAN IN WANT OF SHIRTS, Hosiery, Under-Clothing, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c., can get them at WHOLESALE PRICES at SMITH & FOWLER'S retail department, NO. 3 PARK ROW, opposite the Astor House, as their winter stock is to be closed out at what it will bring, to make room for spring goods. Splendid Paper Collars, $1 50 per 100; fine Linen Collars, $2 25 per doz. Heavy Canton Flannel Drawers, $1 75, and so on through the entire stock.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN—(Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.) All the pews and aisle chairs in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th of January, 1866, commencing at 7 o'clock.

N. B.—No postponement on account of the weather.

By order of the Trustees.

THE MERCHANTS' EDITION OF 30,000 copies of the American Statesman, for the Spring trade, will be issued the 20th instant. Advertisements taken at 12½ cents per line. Office No. 67 Nassau-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

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(SUCCESSORS TO STEDMAN, EWELL & CO.,)
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ALSO, QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS AND CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
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MARCH, MAY AND NOVEMBER

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Gold in any amount under $5,000 bought and sold over the counter at market rates, and orders for a larger amount executed in the Gold Exchange by one of the firm.

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Interest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM,
IN GOLD,
Payable semi-annually,
Guaranteed and paid by the
STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The bonds are secured by a mortgage on 150 miles of road, from Sacramento to the California State line, forming part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, ADOPTED and AIDED by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT. They are further secured by a SINKING FUND of $50,000 PER ANNUM, reserved from the earnings of the road, and PLEDGED FOR THEIR REDEMPTION. They are a first-class security in every respect, and a limited amount will be offered upon terms which render them a VERY ATTRACTIVE and DESIRABLE INVESTMENT. For further particulars inquire at our office, No. 5 Nassau-st.
FISK & HATCH, BANKERS.

CORN EXCHANGE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 157 BROADWAY.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on the 1st inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors:

J. D. SPARKMAN,	WM. MILLER,
DAVID DOWS,	EBEN SUTTON,
J. H. HERRICK,	FRED'K MEAD,
H. W. HAMILTON,	RALPH MEAD,
WM. K. BELCHER,	E. B. LIVERMORE,
WM. J. SCHENCK,	JOHN M. FURMAN,
JOHN S. ROBERTS,	W. R. FOSTER,
JOHN W. HAIT,	HENRY BRUNER,
JOSIAH M. FISKE,	ROBERT R. WILLETS,
D. W. F. RANDOLPH,	HENRY FINCK,
J. D. HARRISON,	GEORGE B. DOUGLASS,
JOHN M. WHITE,	GEORGE DAYTON,
GEORGE ELDER,	GEORGE L. KENT,
E. P. GETTY,	F. B. O'CONNOR,
THOMAS T. STURGES,	C. B. POWELL,
A. F. OCKERHAUSEN,	JOHN A. LIVINGSTON,
C. R. VAN ALLEN,	C. H. LUDINGTON,
A. HAVEMEYER,	E. J. LOWBER,
E. C. T. BUCKLEY,	JAMES K. PLACE,
P. W. VAN BOSKERCK,	A. WYCKOFF,
C. W. GRIFFIN,	R. F. MASON.

And at a subsequent meeting held this day, R. F. MASON was unanimously elected President, and J. D. SPARKMAN, Vice-President.
W. H. WINDSOR, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this bank, for the election of directors, will be held at their banking-house on the second TUESDAY in January next. By order of the board.
J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
NO. 29 BROADWAY,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT,
for use in all the principal cities in the
ISLAND OF CUBA.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.
No. 240 Broadway.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE GOVERNMENT.
Bankers and dealers accounts solicited.
D. L. ROSS, President.
J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, for election of directors &c., will be held WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., at the office of the Wyoming Valley Canal Company, in the City of Philadelphia, at 1 o'clock. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock P. M. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TARSHISH SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 83 BROADWAY, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 to 1 P. M.
ALFRED A. POST Secretary.

MILL CREEK OIL COMPANY, No. 77 Cedar-st.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Trustees and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9 next, from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
W. B. HOYT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank and also of Inspectors of Election, will be held on the second TUESDAY of this month, at the banking-house of this bank. The poll will open at 12 M., and close at 1 P. M.
JAMES BUELL, President.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, from 1 until 2 o'clock P. M.
G. MONTAGUE, Cashier.

A MEETING FOR THE ELECTION OF Trustees of the Rock Bottom Oil Company for the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 Cliff-st., (up stairs,) on TUESDAY, Jan. 16, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
WM. H. WALBRIDGE, Secretary.
JAN. 3, 1866.

OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on Monday, Jan. 8, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
C. H. SANBORN, President.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 BROADWAY, Jan. 5, 1866.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of trustees, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., from 12 to 1 P. M.
S. R. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK COUNTY NATIONAL BANK, Jan. 2, 1866.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTors of this bank will be held on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock.
J. G. OGDEN, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
N. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this association will be held at the banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the board.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the UNION TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 73 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the election of ten Trustees, to supply the place of those whose terms of office then expire.
W. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Dated Jan. 4, 1866.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 16th of January next, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.
J. S. HARTSHORNE, Assistant Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR directors of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

AN ELECTION FOR SEVEN TRUSTEES for the PHELPS AND GILLMORE GOLD MINING COMPANY will be held at their office, Nos. 23 and 25 Nassau-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 12 o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 12th of January.
W. H. STURDEVANT, Acting Secretary.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE annual election for fifteen directors of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1866, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

CAUTION.—A CHECK; DATED NOV. 16, 1865, signed by Charles Amory, Treasurer, for two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) in favor of Esther S. Green, on the Central National Bank, New-York, having been lost or stolen from the mail, payment of the same has been stopped. All persons are cautioned against negotiating said check.—BOSTON, Jan. 1, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES for the Gardner Manufacturing Company, will be held at the office of the company, No. 116 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 9th inst. Polls open from 1 to 2 P. M.
JOHN BOWMAN Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS.
NO. 44 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY,
ALL ISSUES OF
UNITED STATES STOCKS,
INCLUDING
6 PER CENT. BONDS OF 1881.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1862.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1864.
6 PER CENT. 5-20 BONDS OF 1865.
5 PER CENT. 10-40 BONDS.
7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES, 1ST, 2D AND 3D SERIES.
6 PER CENT. CURRENCY CERTIFICATES.

ORDERS from BANKS and BANKERS, for the PURCHASE and SALE of Government Stocks executed ON FAVORABLE TERMS and with DISPATCH. Also for all securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES OF 1864 BOUGHT and SOLD. VERMILYE & CO.

H. CLEWS. GEO. H. BEND.
WM. B. BEND, THEO. S. FOWLER.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

(Successors to Livermore, Clews & Co.,)
BANKERS,
No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES PURCHASED AND FOR SALE.
All kinds on hand, ready for instant delivery, at the lowest market price.
DEPOSITS IN CURRENCY AND GOLD RECEIVED.
Accounts of banks, bankers and individuals solicited.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON ALL DAILY BALANCES
which may be checked for without notice.
Collections made promptly on all points.
Orders for stocks, bonds and gold executed on commission.
Gold for payment of duties for sale in sums to suit.

H. J. MESSENGER,

BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,
All denominations of 7 3-10 notes on hand for immediate delivery.
Gold, Government Securities, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

THOMPSON & CORNING,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 43 Wall-st., New-York.
Government securities, stocks, bonds and gold bought and sold on commission.
CHARLES G. THOMPSON. EDWIN CORNING,
Member of the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

MANGAM & TALBERT,
BANKERS,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.
BONDS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

NORWOOD & LOCKWOOD,
BROKERS
IN
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 17 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
A. G. NORWOOD, JNO. F. LOCKWOOD,
of the N. Y. Stock Exchange. late of Buffalo.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
INTEREST DEPARTMENT.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1866.
Parties holding (20) thirty or more coupons of the Three Years Seven and Three-tenth Notes, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time prior to the 12th inst.
Holders complying with the above will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 15th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M. Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Coupon Interest Department of this office.
H. H. VAN DYCK,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

HART & PURCELL, New-York. C. W. PURCELL & Co., Richmond, Va.
HART & PURCELL,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 74 Broadway, and No. 9 New-st.,
Buy and sell government and other securities on commission, negotiate loans, make collections in all parts of the United States and Canada,
Deposits in gold and currency received, and interest allowed on daily balances.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits.

24TH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York. Jan. 4, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, free of government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 8.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

JOSEPH S. LOCKWOOD,
STOCK BROKER,
No. 63 Wall-st. ....New-York.
Stocks, Bonds, &c., on Commission. Mail or telegraph orders attended to with care.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR LEASE.—THE COAL RIDGE IMPROVEMENT AND COAL COMPANY is prepared to lease their lands, situated near Mount Carmel, Northumberland County, Penn., containing 2,313 acres in one basin of about four miles in length, in which are the celebrated Mammoth, Skidmore and other veins of first quality of coal. The Mammoth and Buck veins have been worked to some extent on both the north and south dips.
The Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad passes through these lands, and will be prepared to carry coal on the opening of next season, making a direct outlet to Elizabethport and other shipping points near New-York. There are connections with the Mine Hill and Reading Roads, the Shamokin Valley and Northern Central Railroads, giving a Southern market to Baltimore, &c., &c.; also by the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to the lakes and New-York. There is abundance of timber on the lands for mining purposes.
The whole tract will be embraced in one lease, if desired. For further information, apply or direct to the office of the company, No. 329 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.
JOS. C. WRIGHT, President.
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1865.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1866.—THE Board of Trustees of this institution have directed that interest at the rate of Five per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and of Four per cent. on deposits over $500, free from government tax, be allowed to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15. All interest not drawn will draw interest from Jan. 1 as principal.
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

OFFICE OF MUSK-RAT RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Musk-Rat Run Petroleum Company, of Venango County, Penn., for the election of a Board of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The polls will be open from 11 A. M. to 12 M.
W. J. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York and Philadelphia Petroleum Company will be held at their office, at 12 o'clock M., Jan. 15, 1866, for the purpose of reducing their capital stock from $1,500,000 to $600,000.
EDMUND C. STEDMAN,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
HENRY R. THOMAS,
CHARLES E. CLARKE, JR.,
H. G. LEISENRING, } Majority of Trustees.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The stockholders and bondholders of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, are hereby requested to deposit the stock and bonds held by them without delay with the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, in conformity with the resolution passed at the meeting of 20th October last.
GEO. W. STANTON, JR.,
JOHN ELLIOTT,
B. WILSON, } Committee.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST.
THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING of the shareholders of this bank for the election of nine Directors and three Inspectors of Election, to serve for one year, will be held at their banking-house, as above, on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th prox.,) at 12 o'clock noon, and closing at 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, 8th December, 1865.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the Metropolitan National Bank will be held on TUESDAY, 9th January proximo.
The poll will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL CITIZENS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock, P. M.
W. H. OAKLEY, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 9th of January next, from 12 M. until 1 o'clock P. M.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 8 Wall-st.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 8 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
W. E. CRARY, Secretary.
DEC. 29.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, Ulster Co., N. Y., Dec. 23, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this company and Inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the company on Monday, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

THE CROTON NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 17 Nassau-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking rooms on Tuesday, January 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
R. M. HEDDEN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the company's office, No. 71 Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
No. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
Keep on hand and buy and sell at market rates, all issues of
UNITED STATES BONDS, SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES, COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, &c.
Agents for the sale of the
UNITED STATES 30-YEAR 6 PER CENT. BONDS, issued in aid of the Central Pacific R. R.,
and of the
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD STATE AID BONDS, bearing 7 PER CENT. interest in GOLD, GUARANTEED and PAID by the STATE OF CALIFORNIA.
Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, executed with care and promptness at the
REGULAR STOCK EXCHANGE.

A. J. MAYER & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 46 Exchange-place, up stairs, New-York.

MARVIN & WHITE, BANKERS.
No. 66 BROADWAY and No. 19 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK.
Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on commission. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on favorable terms.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 28, 1865.
IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS of an act of the General Assembly, hereto annexed, proposals are invited and will be received for thirty days, expiring Jan. 31, 1866, for the purchase of one million dollars of bonds of the State, payable in twenty years, bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum, and secured by the pledge of all the proceeds of the sales of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State.
Bids will be received as low as one thousand dollars, to be addressed to the Governor of the State, and indorsed "Proposals for the purchase of Bonds."
For the information of capitalists and others who may wish to invest in these bonds, a statement is annexed, prepared by the Register of the Land Office, showing the number of acres of swamp land remaining unsold, and from which, it will be seen, the security offered for the redemption of the bonds and the payment of the accruing interest, is ample and certain. With the present depreciation of paper currency below the standard of gold, these bonds offer inducements for investment of capital that cannot fail to be appreciated by the moneyed men of the country.
J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

[No. 35.]
An Act to authorize the Governor to issue the bonds of the State for the amount of one million of dollars and to provide for the payment of the same, to defray the expenses of building levees, in accordance with the contracts made by him and the Levee Commissioners appointed for that purpose.
SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him, and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, in sums as he shall think proper, up to the amount of one million of dollars, payable in twenty years, and bearing interest, payable semi-annually, at the rate of eight per centum per annum.
SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor, in conjunction with the Board of Levee Commissioners, shall advertise for thirty days in the official paper, and two other papers, published in the City of New-Orleans, for proposals for the purchase of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act; and upon the receipt of the bids the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall have the power to accept or reject the same, as they may deem best: provided that in the event of the bids being under par and rejected, the Governor and Board of Commissioners shall be and are hereby authorized to pledge said bonds, or any part thereof, to borrow the money necessary to carry out the provisions of this act, until the Legislature shall otherwise provide or direct.
SEC. 3. *Be further enacted, &c.*, That to secure the payment of the said bonds and all interest that may accrue thereon, all the proceeds of the sale of the public or swamp lands belonging to the State are hereby pledged.
SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, that if during the year, the proceeds of the sale of public or swamp lands belonging to the State so pledged for the redemption of said bonds after reserving an amount sufficient to meet the interest coupons, there should be a surplus, said surplus shall be applied to the purchase from the lowest bidder of such bonds issued under this act, and the Governor and the Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have the right of rejecting all bids, demanding more than the face of the bonds, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Governor in the official gazette and one other gazette in or out of the State, for sixty days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale of the bonds herein described.
SEC. 5. That this act shall take effect from and after date.
(Signed) DUNCAN S. CAGE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved Dec. 22, 1865.
(Signed) J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.
A true copy:
J. H. HARDY, Secretary of State.
Statement of unsold Swamp Lands in the different land offices of the State of Louisiana:

District.	Unsold Swamp Lands on the 1st Nov, 1861.	Sold since Nov. 1, 1861.	Swamp Lands remaining unsold.
Southwestern	2,002,246 57	75,5 6 36	1,926,750 21
North Red River...	813,798 48	50,696 37	763,102 11
Northwestern	295,403 88	54,546 63	240,857 25
Greensburg	214,329 61	20,141 30	194,188 31
Southeastern	1,524,112 90	4,172 84	1,519,940 06
Total	4,849,931 44	205,068 50	4,644,867 94

ADOLPH DUPRE,
Register of Land Office.

$500 REWARD.
Notice is hereby given that the following United States Seven-Thirty Bonds, date of June 15, 1865, have been stolen, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same: Three bonds of $500 each.
No. 70,703, second series.
No. 70,704, second series.
No. 70,705, second series.
The above reward will be given for the recovery of the bonds at the Office of the *New-York Times*.

$500 REWARD. — STOLEN FROM THE safe of the subscriber, by burglars, THIRTY-FOUR U. S. 7-30 BONDS, dates and Nos. as follows:—Date Aug. 15, 1864—$100 each: 323785 A, 323786 B, 323787 C, 323788 D, 323789 A, 323790 B, 323791 C, 323792 D, 323793 A, 323794 B, 323795 C, 323796 D, 323797 A, 323798 B, 323799 C, 323800 D, 323837 A, 323838 B, 323839 C, 323840 D, 323841 A, 323942 B, 323943 C, 323944 D, 324017 A, 324618 B—$2,600. Date June 15, 1865—$50 each: 28280 D, 28281 A, 28282 B, 28283 C, 28284 D, 28292 D, 28097 A, 28101 A—$400.
All parties are hereby warned against negotiating these securities, payment having been stopped. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the whole, or a proportionate amount for any portion of the bonds.
HANS REES, No. 37 Ferry-st.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO., No. 158 Broadway.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office, No. 158 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, 1866, between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 o'clock P. M.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 9th of January proximo. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election for the Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company will take place at the office of the company, in West 14th-st., near 10th-av., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866, polls to open at 12 o'clock noon.
M. ELY, Secretary.

A LARGE AND VERY RICH GOLD MINING property (two days south from New-York) is offered very cheap. Property worth nearly the price asked, irrespective of its mineral wealth; will pay well from the start with a small working capital. For full description apply to JEROME & WHIGHAM,
No. 34 Pine-st.

LOST—A CERTIFICATE FOR 100 SHARES QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 4,134, in the name of Isaac H. Reed. Notice is hereby given that cause must be shown why a new certificate should not be issued therefor.
GEO. W. RYERSON, Jauncey Court.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has been removed to their new building, No. 175 Broadway.
DEC. 28, 1865.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor over Park Bank.

LUMBER.

WELLS & BONTECOU,

OLD FIRM—BAKER, WELLS & CO.,
LUMBER DEALERS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
ESTABLISHED 1839.
YARDS—On West-st., between Houston and King and Houston and Clarkson-sts., and Nos. 572 and 574 Washington-st.
STEAM MILL, WASHINGTON-ST., corner of CLARKSON.
YARD OFFICE, No. 344 WEST-ST.
DOWN-TOWN OFFICE, No. 47 SOUTH-ST.
The particular attention of SHIPPERS and COUNTRY DEALERS is invited to our large first-class and well-assorted STOCK of LUMBER, including SCANTLING, SHINGLES, YELLOW PINE FLOORING, STEP PLANK, &c.; &c.

MACHINERY.

THE HARRISON BOILER A SAFE STEAM BOILER.—The attention of manufacturers and others using steam is confidently called to this new steam generator, as combining essential advantages in absolute safety from explosion, in cheapness of first cost and cost of repairs, in economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, &c., not possessed by any other boiler now in use. The boiler is formed of a combination of cast-iron hollow spheres, each sphere eight inches external diameter, and three-eighths of an inch thick. These are held together by wrought-iron bolts, with caps at the ends. Nearly one hundred of these boilers are now in operation. For descriptive circulars or price apply to JOSEPH HARRISON, Jr., Harrison Boiler Works, Gray's Ferry Road, adjoining the U. S. Arsenal, Philadelphia.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
Clute Brothers' celebrated portable and stationary high and low pressure steam engines, grist and saw mills; pumps of every description; cotton gins, shafting, gearing, pulleys, &c. Jobbing of all kinds.
JAMES A. ROBINSON,
No. 164 Duane-st., corner Hudson, New-York.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERchants, 4 Dey-st.; works, Paterson, N.J.; manufacture stationary and portable engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum and rope machinery, mill gearing, shafting, JUDSON & SNOWS' governors, lathes, planers, drills.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys, Removed to No. 332 Washington-st., near Reade.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., Jan. 2, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a cash Dividend of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, being TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE on the CAPITAL STOCK of the company, payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 15th, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $1,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.
DEPOSITS made on or before January 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.
STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER CENT.,
(free of government tax,) payable on demand at the office of the company, No. 187 Greenwich-st.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan 3, 1866.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.
No. 96 Warren-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this institution have directed that the usual interest on deposits, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums entitled thereto, (free of government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Dec. 27, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., free of government tax, from the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 10th proximo to the stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger on the 4th day of January, 1866. Dividend payable at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company's Office, corner of Exchange-place and William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed from the 4th to the 11th day of January, 1866.
Stockholders will please take notice of the following extract from the law, when they authorize the transfer of stock, or give an order for their dividend:
"Every corporation having capital stock divided into shares, shall register the names and residence of all its shareholders, and shall issue no certificate of stock to a shareholder or purchaser of a share, until he informs the corporation, or its transfer agent, of his actual place of residence, and shall pay no dividend to a shareholder until he informs the corporation thereof."
G. L. PERKINS Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO., JERSEY CITY, Dec. 18, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE FEBRUARY DIVIDEND OF 1866 TO BE PAID IN ADVANCE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared, from the earnings of the canal, a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the amount of the Preferred Stock, and a Dividend of Six per Cent. upon the amount of the Consolidated Stock—free of government tax—payable on the 10th day of January next, at the office of the Company in Jersey City, or to Stockholders resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Banking House of E. W. Clark & Co., in that city.
This Dividend is in anticipation, and in lieu of that which would otherwise be paid in February, 1866.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. until the 10th of January, inclusive.
JOHN RODGERS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1865.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of January, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 20th day of January, and opened on the 3d day of February.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD CO., WATERTOWN, Dec. 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THIS COMPANY will pay a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., on the 15th January. The company also assume the payment of the government tax on the same. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank. The books will be closed from the 1st to the 15th January, inclusive.
R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE SPRING MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 111 BROADWAY. NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1865.
The Board of Directors of this Company, after reserving the sum of one hundred thousand dollars from the profits—pursuant to circular of Oct. 2, 1865, have this day declared a dividend of Five per cent. out of its surplus profits, payable at the office of the company on and after Jan. 20, 1866. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th January, inclusive.
By order of the board.
CHAS. RUNYON, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.
OFFICES OF THE HARMONY FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. and the government tax, payable on demand.
D. D. GASSNER, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.
DIVIDEND.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 15th day of January, 1866, there will be paid on all sums entitled thereto, the usual semi-annual dividend, at the rate of 5 and 6 per cent. per annum, and the government tax.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock.
WM. H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THIS INSITUTION HAS DEclared a dividend of Six Per Cent., free from tax, on all sums entitled thereto, and of Five Per Cent. on other amounts, payable on and after the 20th of January. Dividends not drawn will remain at interest as principal.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free from government tax, out of the profits of the current six months, payable on and after the 2d of January. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 3, 1866.
J. E. SOUTHWORTH. President.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 288 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES HAVE DEclared a semi-annual dividend (free from government tax) of FIVE and SIX per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, payable on and after Jan. 20.
CHAS. PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIXTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of government tax, payable on demand, and carried Three (3) per cent. to surplus account, out of the earnings of the last six months.
SURPLUS JAN. 1, 1866, $120,000.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
W. W. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York stockholders will be paid at this office.
JAMES A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVING decided to change the dividends from March and September to January and July, have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent, free from government tax, payable Jan. 8. The transfer books will close 3d and open 10th January.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK, NO. 240 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on the second TUESDAY of January next, (9th proximo,) between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. H. STOUT. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
DIVIDEND NO. 3.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the company, payable Jan. 15, 1866. Transfer books will be closed from Jan. 10 to 15, both days inclusive.
AUSTIN STEVENS, Secretary.

GROCER'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1865.
AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, will be held at the Banking-House, on TUESDAY, 9th day of January, 1866, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Petroleum Company will be held at No. 99 Maiden-lane on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, at 1 o'clock P. M.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF COMMONWEALTH SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 80 Broadway, Dec. 28, 1865.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Trustees, will be held at the office of the Company on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, from 12 to 2 P. M.
WILLIAMSON BACON, Secretary.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHARLES HUDSON, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of twelve per cent. on the capital stock of this bank, and the government tax will be paid on and after the 2d day of January ensuing. By order of the board.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free of government tax, payable on demand.
WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1866.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.
A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 2d of January, 1866.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan 3, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TEN PER Cent., free of government tax, is payable on demand.
E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE NAtional Fire Insurance Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight per cent., payable on and after TUESDAY, the 9th inst., at its office, No. 52 Wall-st.
HENRY T. DROWNE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Five per cent., free from government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 8.
H.F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH will pay a dividend of FIVE PER CENT, (free of tax) to its stockholders on MONDAY, the 8th of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, December 19, 1865.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 MONTGOMERY-ST., JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 6, 1866.
18TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent., FREE of government TAX, payable on demand.
J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.
DIVIDEND.—The trustees of this institution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and five per cent. over $500 (free from Government tax), will be paid on and after Monday, January 15, 1866.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that interest (free of government tax) be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1865, as follows: on sums of $500 and under, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; and on sums exceeding $500, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable on and after Monday, 15th inst. The interest will be placed to the credit of the depositors as principal.
WILLIAM H. MACY, President.
WM. NELSON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. (free from government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst.
WM. B. HOXIE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1865.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six (6) per Cent., free of government tax, payable after the first Monday of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until Jan. 8, 1866.
G. I. SENEY. Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INS. CO., No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free from government tax, payable on and after the 9th inst.
JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE CO., FULTON-ST., CORNER FRONT-ST., BROOKLYN, Jan. 6, 1866.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER Cent. (free of government tax) has this day been declared, payable on demand. WM. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TARRYTOWN.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
JAN. 3, 1866. JACOB ODELL, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 48 WALL, CORNER WILLIAM STS., Jan. 4, 1866.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees of this Company, held this day, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT on the capital stock of the Company, and the government tax thereon, was declared payable on the 10th instant. WM. DARROW, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, free from government tax, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1866.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, opposite Mott-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED,
Free of Government Tax.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, *will receive interest as from Jan. 1.*

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free from Government Tax, allowed on sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on larger amounts. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1.
Open every day for the reception of deposits and payments of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons, from 5 to 7 o'clock. Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.
THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $2,350,000.
SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $1,000, free from government tax.
All moneys deposited on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 283 Bowery.
Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $1,000 and under. Five per cent. on larger sums.
Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
Open daily from 10 to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7 P. M.
CHARLES PECK, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
(LATE MARINERS,)
NO. 1 THIRD-AVENUE.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID FREE FROM TAX.
Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from 1st January.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Mondays and Thursdays from 5 to 8 P. M. Six per cent. interest free from government tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOS. CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 429 CANAL-ST.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT., FREE OF TAX.
Deposits before Jan. 21 draw interest from Jan. 1.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, NO. 82 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST (FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX) ALLOWED. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, Vice-President.
HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 42d-st. and 8th-av.—Interest Six per Cent. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 draw interest from Jan. 1.
SAMUEL NEWBY, President.
JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz:
For building a sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street and Manhattan-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues.
For building a sewer in Fifty-fifth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth avenues.
For building a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Gramercy Park.
For building a street basin at southwest corner of Twentieth-street and Irving-place.
For paving Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with trap-block.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
For setting curb and gutter, and flagging in First-avenue, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets.
For building a sewer in Ninth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Twenty-sixth streets.
The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Sixty-first-street, from Third-avenue to East River, to extent of half the block.
Also, Gramercy Park.
Also, all the lots in the block bounded by Nineteenth and Twentieth streets and Irving-place and Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-fifth-street to the extent of two hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-fifth-street to the extent of five hundred feet east of Sixth-avenue.
Also, all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street.
Also, all the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from One Hundred and Eleventh to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street.
Also, all the lots in the blocks adjacent to the line of the sewer in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and through Manhattan streets, between Fifth and Tenth avenues.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 30, 1865.

EIGHTY-SIXTH-STREET AND ASTORIA FERRY—NOTICE.
The broken and precarious state of the piers and slip at the foot of 86th-st., rendering the maintenance of ferry communication to that point hazardous, and during the ebb of the tide utterly impossible, the proprietors are compelled to announce, for this reason, the withdrawal of their boat therefrom, to take effect from and after WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 12th day of January, 1866, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 5th day of February, 1866:
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
A panel of 100 petit jurors for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Oyer and Terminer, Part I.
Two panels of 100 petit jurors each, for a Supreme Court, Circuit, Parts II. and III.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts I. and II.
Two panels of 104 petit jurors, each for a Superior Court, Parts I. and II.
A panel of 36 grand jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 petit jurors for a Marine Court.
WM. C. CONNER, Clerk.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A LIGHT SHIFTING-TOP WAGON, one express wagon. Also, three sets harness and one black mare. For particulars, apply to WM. A. READ, butter-stand, Nos. 51 and 55 Centre Market, New-York.

SLEIGHS.—100 FOR SALE, $50 EACH; 2,000 straps sleigh bells, at $1; carriages of all styles, selling off below wholesale prices; 100 sets harness at $25 per set, until Jan. 15. C. WITTY, No. 450 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES COTTON SALE,
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
WILL SELL ON
TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866,
At 1 o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,
By order of SIMEON DRAPER, United States Cotton Agent,
ABOUT 8,500 BALES UPLAND AND GULF COTTON.
The above cotton has been classed and sampled by Gwanrory, and may be seen in the bale at the government stores, Atlantic Dock, and at the Continental stores, Brooklyn, and by sample at the office of the auctioneers, No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CORTLANDT-STREET.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
will sell at auction on TUESDAY, January 9, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, Cortlandt-street,
The Valuable PROPERTY, with the four-story BRICK BUILDING, Nos. 39 and 41 Cortlandt-street.
Lot 50.6 front, 35.9 rear, by about 128 feet deep. Possession May 1, 1866. Maps, &c. at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-street.

FORD & LEVETT, Auctioneers.
STATE OF CONNECTICUT, Q. M. GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT, HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 26, 1865.
WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION at the CONNECTICUT STATE ARSENAL, in Hartford, on the 10th day of January, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., ORDNANCE AND QUARTERMASTER'S STORES, of which the following are some of the articles:
5 Springfield Rifles.
20 Whitney Rifles and Bayonets.
7 Mississippi Rifles.
249 Springfield Muskets and Bayonets.
1,027 Altered Muskets and Bayonets.
39 Flint Lock Muskets and Bayonets.
166 Holster Pistols.
4 Sappers' and Miners' Musketoons and Sabre Bayonets.
101 Cavalry Sabres, straight.
14 Foot Artillery Swords with Scabbards.
1,679 Waist Belts.
2,204 Cross Belts.
144 Cartridge Boxes.
1,901 Bayonet Scabbards.
51 Cap Pouches and Picks.
828 Gun Slings.
103 Sabre Belts and Plates.
372 Artillery Sabre Belts and Plates.
160 Pistol Holsters.
507 Cartridge Formers for Sharp's Rifles.
935 Wormers for Rifles.
1,290 Hammers for Muskets.
1,529 Tumbler Screws for Muskets.
30 Wool Blankets.
60 Yards Dark Blue Cloth.
182 Pairs Drawers.
825 Infantry Hats.
226 Pairs Stockings.
427 Wormers for Muskets.
1 Base Drum with Sticks.
78 Steel Knives.
30 Steel Forks.
22 Tin Spoons.
611 Knapsacks.
4,063 Overcoat Straps.
531 Iron Mess Pans, large and small.
321 ½ pint Tin Cups.
332 Tourniquets (Lambert's patent.)
1 Set 4-horse Baggage Harness.
83 Infantry Frock Coats,
and many other articles of utility not above mentioned.
Terms cash, in current funds.
Purchases to be removed within forty-eight hours.
Full catalogues of articles can be obtained on application to this office, or Messrs. Ford & Levett, Auctioneers, Hartford.
WM. A. AIKEN,
Q. M. General of Connecticut.

T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.
LARGE SALE OF UNITED STATES ORDNANCE PROPERTY.
Will be sold at public auction, by T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer, at Alleghany Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Penn., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., MONDAY, Jan. 15, 1866, the following articles, viz.:
4 Iron Cannon.
52 Upper Casemate Carriages—cast iron.
75 Sets Artillery Harness.
45,282 Foreign Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
13,962 U. S. Muskets and Rifles—new and repaired.
62,837 Foreign Muskets and Rifles.
13,684 U. S. Muskets and Rifles.
8,539 Breech-loading and other Carbines.
453 Colt's and Sharp's Rifles.
151 Sporting Rifles.
36 Shot Guns.
8,022 Musket and Rifle Barrels.
19,986 Bayonets, Triangular and Sword.
2,185 Revolvers.
1,875 Sabres and Swords.
4,050 Sets Cavalry Accoutrements.
55,000 Sets Infantry Accoutrements.
3,500 Saddles, Cavalry and Artillery.
20,000 Parts of Horse Equipments, Bridles, Horse-brushes, Curry-combs, &c.
5,000 Saddle Blankets.
3,000 Parts of Artillery Harness.
4,000 Pounds Powder, Cannon, Musket, Rifle and Sporting.
32 Incomplete sets of wrought iron parts for Casemate Carriages.
600 Tons Scrap Cast Iron.
50 Tons Scrap Wrought Iron.
50 Tons Lead and Antimony in Pigs—Type Metal.
100 Wrought Iron Axles.
26,000 Pounds Lead Dross.
17,000 Packing Boxes.
A large lot of appendages for Muskets, Carbines, &c.
A large lot of Artillery Implements and Equipments.
A large lot of spare parts of Muskets, &c.
A large lot of Tools and Machines.
Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.
Terms cash.
R. H. R. WHITELEY,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance and Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Army.
ALLEGHANY ARSENAL, Dec. 26, 1865.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL AT auction, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
Jan. 17, 18 and 19, 1866, at 7 o'clock each evening,
at the
DUSSELDORF GALLERY,
No. 548 Broadway, next door to Tiffany's.
THE HUNTER GALLERY OF ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.
Being the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. John Hunter, of Hunter's Island, Westchester County, N. Y., comprising in all nearly 400 GENUINE WORKS of the old masters.
This sale will afford to CONNOISSEURS a rare opportunity for the selection of fine pictures, being the
LARGEST AND FINEST COLLECTION
ever exhibited or offered for sale in this country. The late owner, Mr. Hunter, formed the principal part of it from the year 1800 until 1835; no pictures having been added since 1850; many of the finest were purchased especially for him by his European agent, Mr. Hobson, during the revolutionary troubles in France.
The balance being the careful selection of the late owner during a period of fifty years, it has always been esteemed the BEST REPRESENTATIVE GALLERY OF THE OLD MASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES.
There are no other pictures embraced in this catalogue, it comprising the ENTIRE COLLECTION of the late Mr. Hunter only. The sale will be positive and WITHOUT RESERVE.
They may be VIEWED on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at the GALLERIES as above.
CATALOGUES may be obtained at the GALLERIES, at the office of Messrs. E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine-st., or at the office of the auctioneers, No. 93 Liberty-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A LARGE PRIVATE collection of fine ancient and modern oil-paintings, comprising the gallery of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., of this city.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, 10th and 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Somerville Gallery, No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st., the large and valuable collection of ancient and modern oil-paintings, the property of the late Henry Whitmore, Esq., most of which were purchased in Europe by the late owner at great expense, and embrace, among others, the names of the following artists:

Rubin,	Breujhel,	Rembrandt,
Poussin,	Caravazzio,	Tenier,
Van Dyck,	Hornthorst,	Salvator Rosa,
Rosa du Tivola,	Andria del Sarto,	Hondekoeter,
Carraci,	Guercino,	Ostade,

and others; also, an original portrait of Washington, by Trumbull, and a portrait of Benjamin West by himself.
The above are now on exhibition, free, with catalogue, day and evening, and offer a rare opportunity for connoisseurs to purchase fine paintings of the ancient schools, as those will be sold without reserve, to close the estate, by order of the executors.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 451 EIGHTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1865.
SALE OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND mules, all serviceable. Will be sold, at public auction, at the Government Stables, corner of 35th-st. and 10th-av.,
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, 1866.
One hundred horses, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 4, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, 1866.
One hundred mules, on THURSDAY, Jan. 18, 1866.
The particular attention of purchasers is called to the excellent quality of these animals, being of good size and in good condition. The mules are gentle and well broken to harness, being the surplus teams of the Washington Depot.
Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash in United States currency.
By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. JAMES A. EKIN,
In charge 1st Div. Q. M. G. O.
L. LORING MOORE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

GOVERNMENT SALES.
SALE OF RESERVED HORSES.
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12, 1865.
The Quartermaster-General of the Army directs that all government horses now at Giesboro, D. C., be sold to the highest bidders.
SALES will therefore take place at GIESBORO, D. C., beginning on
THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 14, 1865,
and continuing on each TUESDAY and THURSDAY thereafter, until all are disposed of.
A boat will leave the Sixth-street wharf every hour on the days of sale.
These horses have been carefully selected, and are superior to any heretofore offered for sale.
Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.
TERMS—Cash in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet-Brigadier-General in charge
First Division Q. M. G. O.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF LOTS ON BYRD, 130TH AND 131ST STS. AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York, by order of Wm. Wood, executor of John Hancock:
BYRD, 130TH AND 131ST STS, EAST OF THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD—20 lots, each 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.
Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., near Broadway.
Messrs. WETMORE & BOWNE, Att'ys.

FARM AT AUCTION.—THE FARM OF JOHN Fowler, deceased, beautifully located near Mohansic Lake, 6 miles east of Peekskill, containing 100 acres of first quality land; good buildings and orchards; fine building sites adjoining and overlooking the lake, a pretty sheet of water 1 mile long, with dry shores and stocked with choice fish; situation healthy; first-rate for a watering place; 2¼ hours from New-York; sale MONDAY, Jan 15, 1866, on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. For further particulars apply to W. ROBINS, No. 51 Ann-st., New-York, or the subscriber, on the premises, JOEL W. FOWLER.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell
On WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866,
At 12 o'clock, noon,
At their Salesroom, No. 36 Pine-street, by order Robert Murray, United States Marshal,
Nine Cases
ALBUMENIZED PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPER.
Adjourned from sale of Jan. 6, 1866.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
will sell on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, 1866, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on account of whom it may concern, 250 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Co. stock.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be sold, at public auction, at Indianapolis Arsenal, Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 20th day of February, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large quantity of ordnance stores of inferior quality, consisting in part of the following articles, viz.:
974 carbines, various kinds.
36,000 muskets and rifles, new and old, United States and foreign, of various calibres.
603 Starr's army revolvers, serviceable.
276 Savage's navy revolvers, new, and others, with a large lot of spare parts for the repair of small arms of various patterns.
430 cavalry sabre belts, worn.
724 cavalry saddles, worn.
1,090 cavalry bridles, worn.
288 belt holsters for pistols, worn.
200 cartridge boxes for pistols, worn.
1,153 cartridge boxes for carbines, worn.
300 slings for carbines, worn.
158 sets of artillery harness, worn.
47,000 sets of infantry accoutrements, worn.
Also a large lot of appendages for the various kinds of muskets and rifles.
Samples to be seen at the Indianapolis Arsenal and at the United States Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., New-York City.
Terms of sale, cash.
JAS. M. WHITTEMORE,
Captain and Brevet Major Ord. Commanding.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES
GAITERS, &C.
A. S. RICHARDS & CO.
will sell on
WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10, 1866,
at 10½ o'clock,
At their salesroom,
NO. 44 CORTLANDT-ST.,
the entire stock of a
JOBBING HOUSE,
in good order,
which will be sold without any reservation.
Catalogues early on morning of sale.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, Assignees of MORRIS KETCHUM, under an assignment dated Aug. 17, 1865, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 25, 1866, at the Scrantom Company Salesroom, No. 26 William-st., corner of Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, at 12 M., by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, all the right, title and interest of the said Morris Ketchum, which he had at the time of the making of the said assignment, and all the right, title and interest acquired by the undersigned under and by virtue of the said assignment, of, and in the following described property, viz:
1. BROAD AND WALL STS.—Premises known as Nos. 3 and 5 Broad-st., with buildings thereon, containing 41 feet 7 inches in front on Broad-st., and about 46 feet in depth, with an L in the rear, 4 feet 8 inches in width, extending to Wall-st., and known as No. 25½ Wall-st.
2. EAST 17TH-ST.—Premises No. 120 East 17th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 25 feet in width front and rear, by 92 feet in depth on each side.
3. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 3 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
4. WEST 38TH-ST.—Premises No. 5 West 38th-st., with buildings thereon, containing 26 feet in width in front and rear, by 98 feet 9 inches in depth on each side.
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees at the time and place of sale; the balance in cash, at the office of the assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on Feb. 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock at noon, at which time and place the deeds will be ready for delivery. The assignees reserve all rents accruing on Feb. 1, and the rent after that date will be apportioned up to the time of the delivery of the deed, and the amount so apportioned must be paid by the purchaser to the assignees simultaneously with the payment of the purchase money and delivery of the deed.
MOSES TAYLOR,
P. C. CALHOUN,
E. BEMENT,
Assignees, No. 40 Exchange-place.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION at the New-York Ordnance Agency, No. 45 Worth-st., at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 25th of January, 1866, the following lots of drugs and medicines, property of the United States, viz.:

25 gals. Alcohol	256 qts. Spirits Turpentine.
534 lbs. Aloes, Bonaire and Barbados.	123¼ lbs. Ground Ginger.
79½ lbs. Alum.	1,3¼ lbs. Glauber Salts.
30 lbs. Ammonia.	24 bottles Tinc. Iodine.
239 bottles Ammonia.	829¾ lbs. Lard.
59 gals. Arnica.	77 gals. Laudanum.
127 lbs. Assafœtida.	40¾ lbs. Acetate Lead.
336¾ lbs. Blue Vitriol.	247 lbs. Mercurial Ointment.
423 bottles British Oil.	1,553 bottles Mustang Liniment.
167 1-16th lbs. Calomel.	151¾ qts. Spirits Nitre.
237 lbs. Cantharides.	86 qts. Castor Oil.
1440¾ lbs. Castile Soap.	68 qts. Sweet Oil.
203 lbs. Simple Cerate.	1,823 bottles Opodeldoc.
73½ lbs. Sulphate of Copper.	60 lbs. Chlorate Potash.
114½ lbs. Copperas.	607¾ lbs. Resin.
200 lbs. Epsom Salts.	73¾ lbs. Sulphur.
65½ bots. Sulphuric Ether.	30 lbs. Tobacco, plug.
185 lbs. Ground Flaxseed.	76¾ lbs. Sulphate Zinc.

Aniseed, antimony, aquafortis, arnica flowers, arrow root, balsam of copabia, fir, basilicon and rosin ointments, bi carb soda, borax, buckthorne syrup, chloroform, condition powders, corrosive sublimate, cream tartar, glycerine, Gilman's and Powell's liniments, canstic, mustard, nutgalls, croton oil, farriers and gargling oils, oils of cloves, juniper origanum, rosemary, sassafras and spike, peppermint, tartar emetic, cayenne pepper, wormwood and yellow root.
Terms cash, United States currency. The stores will be bid in, if the interest of the government should render it necessary. Catalogues can be had on application.
S. CRISPIN,
Brevet Colonel U. S. A.,
Captain of Ordnance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
PROPERTY ON 5TH AND LEXINGTON AVS., 47TH, MARION AND WATTS STS. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.
will sell at auction, on
TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1866, AT 12 O'CLOCK,
at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property:
WATTS-ST.—2-story Brick House and Lot, near Washington-st., No. 90.
MARION-ST.—2-story and attic Brick House, near Spring-st., No. 21½.
47TH-ST.—3 Lots south side, 150 feet W. 8th-av.
LEXINGTON-AV.—1 Lot east side, 50 feet south of 52d-st.
5TH-AV.—1 Lot, south-east corner of 128th-st., 25x100 feet.
Maps at office auctioneers, No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION, IN PART BY MULLER, WILKINS & CO., and in part by A. J. BLEECKER & CO., under the direction of WM. L. COWDREY, Referee, by order of the New-York Supreme Court, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, the lots on the TWO SQUARES, ONE BOUNDED BY THE 5TH-AV. AND MADISON-AV., 44TH AND 45TH STS.; THE OTHER BY MADISON-AV. AND 4TH-AV. AND 44TH AND 45TH STS.
To be sold in separate lots, with certain restrictions as to part of the lots against nuisances. Two-thirds may remain on mortgage. Maps of the property can be seen at the auctioneers.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1866.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF TWO LOTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BLOOMINGDALE ROAD AND 122d-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866, at twelve o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway (Trinity Building), New-York, by order of Aaron Browning and Edie C. H. Kugeler, executors of John F. Browning:
SOUTHEAST CORNER OF BLOOMINGDALE-ROAD AND 122D-ST—Two lots; corner, 25:9½ by 77:6; inside lot, 25 by 83:1. Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers,
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
3 Pine-street, near Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
CENTRAL PARK AND OTHER LOTS AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on Tuesday, Jan. 9, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the following described property:
4TH-AV. AND 123D-ST.—11 lots in northwest corner 4th av. and 123d-st.
108TH-ST.—3 lots, north side, near 5th-av.
109TH-ST.—3 lots, south side, near 5th-av.
121ST-ST.—1 gore lot, near New-av.
7TH-ST., GUTTENBERG.—1 lot on 7th-st., near Hudson-av.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in accordance with the red lines and figures on the map made by Edward Boyle, City Surveyor, and on file in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 27th day of January, 1866, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening and extending of Ann-street and Fulton-street, in said city.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated. NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1865.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GERARD C. LESTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 49 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twentieth day of May next. Dated Nov. 13, 1865.
nl4-law6mTu* JOSEPH H. LESTER, Administrator.

DENTISTRY.

NITROUS OXIDE

"To Dr. G. Q. COLTON is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry, after a lull of twenty-two years."
Dr. CARNOCHAN, Colton Dental Association,
Nos. 19 and 20 Cooper Institute.

DO NOT HAVE YOUR TEETH EXtracted without using DR. HOYT'S ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE, as it is the only method by which you are freed from the necessity of reinhaling the impure air, or carbonic acid gas, from your own lungs. Dr. H. has extracted thousands of Teeth with perfect success. Only office No. 878 Broadway, near 18th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., opposite Lord & Taylor's, New-York, are inserting FULL or PARTIAL SETS of their IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $10; partial sets gold per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth as follows:
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN........Jan. 20, 1866.
FULTON........JAMES A. WOTTON........Feb. 17, 1866.
ARAGO........HENRY A. GADSDEN........March 17, 1866.
FULTON........JAMES A. WOTTON........April 14, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin..........$132 50 | Second cabin..........$80 00
Through tickets to London, $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For further information, apply to
ISAAC BELL, President, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:
WASHINGTON..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
LAFAYETTE..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
EUROPE..........3,204 tons........900-horse power
NAPOLEON III..........1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT..........(Building)..........Great power.
PEREIRE..........(Building)..........Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS..........(Building)..........Great power.
DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
Pier No. 50 North River.
WASHINGTON...M. SURMONT.....FRIDAY......Feb. 2
EUROPE.........A. DUCHESNE....FRIDAY......March 2
Carrying only cabin passengers.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, Removed from No. 7 to 58 Broadway.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 3.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 10.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan. 24.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Jan. 31.
JAVA leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ships.	Tons.	Commanders
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,450	
SCOTLAND	3,695	Hall.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Cutting.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:
SCOTLAND..........SATURDAY, Jan. 6
LOUISIANA..........SATURDAY, Jan. 13
ERIN..........SATURDAY, Jan. 20
AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The size of these steamships admits of very spacious state-rooms, all opening directly into the saloon; the accommodations and fare are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship free of charge.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway.
C. H. EDWARDS, Manager.
For steerage passage at THOMPSON'S Passage Office, No. 275 Pearl-st., and at the Company's Office, No. 57 Broadway.

AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND BREMEN.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
First-class Mail Steamship
WESTERN METROPOLIS,
(2,600 tons, 1,000 horse power,)
CHAS. HOYER, Commander,
being thoroughly refitted for passengers for the ocean service, will leave for Bremen, calling at Cowes, On the 17th of MARCH.
Price of passage, payable in gold:
First Cabin..........$105 00
Second Cabin..........62 50
Steerage..........37 50
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
Another first-class steamship will leave 31st March.
For freight or passage, apply to
RUGER BROTHERS, Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 13
KANGAROO..........WEDNESDAY..........Jan. 17
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY..........Jan. 20
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.
First Cabin..........$90 | Steerage..........$30
First Cabin to London..........95 | Steerage to London..........33
First Cabin to Paris..........105 | Steerage to Paris..........40
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The AUSTRALASIAN, T. COOK, Commander, will sail from the company's dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst.
Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock A. M.
The SCOTIA will sail on the 24th inst.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND by TAPSCOTT'S favorite lines of LONDON and LIVERPOOL PACKETS, sailing every week. Parties wishing to send for their friends or remit money to the Old Country can do so on the most favorable terms by applying to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR RIO DE JANEIRO.

CALLING AT
ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA EVERY TRIP.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch regularly, on the 29th of each month, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 43 North River,
ONE OF THEIR NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
THE
NORTH AMERICA,
L. F. TERNERMANN, Commander,
WILL LEAVE
ON MONDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY.
An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamship.
All letters must pass through the Post-office.
Large lots of heavy freight at low rates.
For freight or passage apply to
THOMAS ASENCIO & CO., No. 17 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Havana direct.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
P. S.—The favorite steamship MORRO CASTLE will succeed the COLUMBIA, and leave on Jan. 17.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EMILY B. SOUDER..........Capt. H. LOCKWOOD
MONEKA..........Capt. WM. MARSHMAN
The above splendid steamships will leave every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, invariably landing cargo at Charleston on Monday morning.
The new and elegant steamship
EMILY B. SOUDER,
sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, with unsurpassed accommodation,
Apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Consignees at Charleston, ARCHIBALD, GETTY & CO. All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE OF FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS.
GRANADA, ALHAMBRA, ANDALUSIA, SARAGOSSA,
and the QUAKER CITY,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from pier No. 14 East River.
Bills of lading signed on board.
For freight or passage, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The New-York built, very fast and new steamship
GRANADA, RODNEY BAXTER, Master,
is now receiving cargo, and will be dispatched on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C.—DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR WEEKLY LINE,
connecting with railroads and steamboats for the interior.
RALEIGH, Capt. WALKER.
ADELE, Capt. BOUTELLE.
The new and splendid steamship ADELE will leave her pier, No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
All goods consigned to the agents at Wilmington, Messrs. Harris & Howell, will be promptly forwarded.
Bills of lading signed on board the vessel.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

Commercial Line of United States Mail Steamships.
FAIRBANKS..........Capt. WM. POWELL
WM. P. CLYDE..........Capt. JAS. S. ROBBINS
The A1 steamship FAIRBANKS is now receiving freight at Pier No. 15 East River, and will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Superior accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to
CHAS. H. PIERSON, No. 77 South-st. or, JAMES HAND, No. 117 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY —NO. 41 CHAMBERS-ST.—Citizens about to travel abroad, may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Room No. 28.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE
TO CALIFORNIA,
AND CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL, leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 1st, 11th and 21st of every month, (except when those dates fall on Sunday, and then on the preceding Saturday,) for ASPINWALL, connecting, via Panama Railway, with one of the company's steamships from Panama for SAN FRANCISCO, touching at ACAPULCO.
DECEMBER.
30th. HENRY CHAUNCEY, connecting with SACRAMENTO.
JANUARY.
11th. ATLANTIC, connecting with GOLDEN AGE.
20th. NEW-YORK, connecting with CONSTITUTION.
Departures of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS; 1st and 11th for CENTRAL AMERICAN PORTS. Those of 1st touch at MANZANILLO.
THROUGH PASSAGE RATES, IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin. Second Cabin. Steerage.
$300 $200 $100
A discount of ONE-QUARTER from steamers' rates will be allowed to second cabin and steerage passengers accompanied by their families.
Baggage checked through. One hundred pounds allowed each adult.
An experienced surgeon on board. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets or further information apply at the company's ticket office, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Agent.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.
First Class. Second Class. Third Class.
$225. $125. $50.
The Central American Transit Company will sell passage tickets at above rates,
THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO,
sailing from New-York on the splendid steamer
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
JERRY W. SMITH, Esq., Commander,
from Pier No. 29 North River, at NOON on Jan. 20.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Apply early for your tickets by a remittance by mail, or at No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE COMPANY, NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.—SHIPPERS OF FREIGHT TO THE PACIFIC COAST will please take notice that having been appointed Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Company, we are now prepared to receive freights for California, Oregon, Nevada, Washington Territory, Sandwich Islands, Central America and west coast of South America.
For rates apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway, or freight office on dock foot of Canal-st.
Steamers will sail 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month; those dates falling on Sunday, on preceding Saturday.
No slow freight received on day of sailing. Freight MUST BE DELIVERED ON DOCK FOOT OF CANAL-ST. Bills of lading will be issued at No. 84 Broadway. Our usual package express will be sent by each steamer, and will close at 10 A. M. on sailing day. Our letter bags will close at 11½ A. M. For convenience of our up-town customers, letter bags will be kept at the Metropolitan Hotel and on the dock, foot of Canal-st.
Our FRANKED ENVELOPES will be on sale at the office of the hotel, and at our office, No. 84 Broadway, and Canal-st. dock.
All letters sent through us must be in Government envelopes.
Sight Exchange on San Francisco for sale.
Telegraphic transfers of money made to all points reached by the wires on West Coast.
California coupons bought at best rates.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees of freight per Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers will receive orders for delivery at the office of Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 84 Broadway, upon surrender of their bills of lading.
Goods remaining on the wharf twenty-four hours after discharge will be stored at expense and risk of consignees.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.—THE Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ATLANTIC will sail on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
Freight received as usual.
For tariff of reduced rates, apply at our office, No. 84 Broadway.
SHIPPERS WILL BE REQUIRED TO SEND WITH EACH CART-LOAD A DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS, AND MEMORANDUM OF WEIGHT OF EACH PACKAGE.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

FROM PIER NO. 2, NORTH RIVER.
EMPIRE SIDEWHEEL LINE.
The splendid sidewheel steamship SAN SALVADOR, JOSHUA ATKINS, Commander, of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company's Line, will sail for Savannah, direct, from Pier No. 2, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock precisely.
Freights to all parts of Georgia, Florida and Northern Alabama, forwarded by our agent at Savannah, free of commission.
Rates furnished by the undersigned.
The steamer SAN JACINTO follows on SATURDAY, Jan. 20.
The passenger accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed. Apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
Agent at Savannah, B. H. HARDEE.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE
of side-wheel steamers, connecting with railroads throughout Georgia and Florida.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
NIGHTINGALE..........Capt. WM. BREAKER.
GEN. BARNES..........Capt. THOS. H. MORTON.
The new and splendid side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON leaves on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 36, North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Agent at Savannah, JOHN R. WILDER, who will forward goods intended for the interior.
All bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

FOR SAVANNAH.

MURRAY'S WEEKLY LINE.
The first-class steamships
LEO..........MERRIL, Commander.
VIRGO..........BULKLEY, Commander.
ZODIAC..........DEARBORN, Commander.
The LEO is now receiving freight at Pier No. 16 East River, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st.
OCTAVUS COHEN, Agent, Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH—PIONEER LINE.

Cabin passage..........$25 | Deck..........$10
A first-class steamship will leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M. on THURSDAY of each week, landing cargo in Savannah on Monday morning.
The new and first-class steamship
CHASE,
Capt. ROATH,
will leave on THURSDAY, Jan. 11.
For freight or first-class passage, apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
For deck passage apply on board.
Agents in Savannah. HUNTER & GAMMELL.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT

ATLANTIC AND MISSISSIPPI STEAMSHIP LINE.
FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS AND SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR PASSENGERS.
$40 FIRST CABIN PASSAGE.
The new ocean steamship MISSOURI, JAMES SHERMAN, Commander, is now receiving freight at Pier No. 3, North River, and will sail on her second voyage to New-Orleans, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M. precisely.
The very fast and favorite steamship MATANZAS, LEISEGANG, Commander, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17, calling at Havana to land passengers.
First cabin passage to either port
$40 CURRENCY.
Insurance by these vessels at lowest rates. Bills of lading furnished and signed on the wharf. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green.
N. B.—For through river freight beyond New-Orleans apply to J. EAGER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st., Agents of the A. & M. S. S. Co. of St. Louis.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship GUIDING STAR, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—DIRECT.

BLACK STAR LINE.
The first-class steamship
HUNTSVILLE,
Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER,
will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 3 P. M. This line is now prepared to receive freight at all times during business hours, upon the pier No. 13 North River.
For freight or passage, having elegant accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 54 Wall-st.
GEO. A. FOSDICK, Agent at New-Orleans.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The COASTWISE COMPANY will despatch the A1 Steamer FLAG,
G. W. BROWN, Master,
On SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 2 P. M., from Pier No 29 North River, foot of Warren-st.
FIRST CABIN PASSAGE, $40; SECOND DITTO, $25.
Is now receiving freight.
Apply at Company's Office, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st.; or to R. H. DRUMMOND, No. 94 Wall-st.
D. N. CARRINGTON.

NEW-YORK AND VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE OLD LINE.
From Pier No. 21, North River, foot of Fulton-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond,
STEAMERS GO TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant sidewheel steamships,
NIAGARA,
GEORGE W. COUCH, Commander,
Leaves New-York every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA,
ADOLPH L. KING, Commander,
Leaves New-York every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Bills of lading signed at the wharf
Passenger accommodations unsurpassed.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.
Goods to and from all parts of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, &c., forwarded by the company's agents free of commission.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
The new and elegant SIDE-WHEEL steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. LEWIS PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. H. A. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.
FROM PIER NO. 36 NORTH RIVER.
Freight for Newbern, N. C., and all points on Roanoke River, as far as Halifax, forwarded by our agent at Norfolk, free of charge.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours.
Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.
All bills of lading signed on board the ship.

FOR MOBILE.

The New-York and Mobile Steamship Company's steamship
EUTAW,
Capt. C. D. COFFIN,
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 6, East River, for MOBILE, and will sail on SATURDAY, Jan. 13, at 12 o'clock.
Goes to wharf with all her cargo, and insures at the lowest rates.
For freight or passage apply to
STARBUCK & WHEELER, Agents, No. 13 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

REGULAR LINE.
The first-class steamships
GULF CITY, Capt. JAMES STEWART.
GULF STREAM, Capt. ROBERT MOUNT.
VICKSBURGH, Capt. WILLIAM F. MCCOREY.
MERCEDITA, Capt. E. C. WILLIAMS.
For freight or passage, with superior accommodations, apply to
SMITH & DUNNING, No. 65 South-st.
Extra freight will be charged on all goods for which bills of lading are not taken out before the steamer sails

FOR APALACHICOLA, VIA KEY WEST

The Steamship
FLORIDA,
Capt. BARSTOW,
Will take freight on TUESDAY, Jan. 2, at Pier No. 13 East River, for the above ports, and sail on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, at 3 P. M.
Goods will be promptly forwarded to Eufaula, Columbus, Albany, &c.
For freight or passage apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS & SONS, No. 46 South-st.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 1, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
10 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with Northern and Western trains.
11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for North and West.
3:45 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.
4 P. M. via Harlem Railroad connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Troy and Boston, for points North, with sleeping-cars attached.
6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. Also, to Montreal via Saratoga. This train runs on Sundays.
10 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, and Dunkirk, connecting with Lake Shore and Atlantic and Great Western Railways.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

FOR CAMDEN DIRECT, VIA RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for three days, $3.
On and after Jan. 8, 1866, from Pier No 3, North River, at 12.25 P. M. Express line, through to Camden in five hours.
Passengers for Barnegat, Tuckerton, Hammonton, Egg Harbor City, &c., will take this train.
At 4 P. M., Accommodation line, arriving in Camden at 11 P. M.
FREIGHT for Camden, Vineland, &c., will be taken at low rates. If delivered before 12 o'clock, noon, will reach Camden the same night.
W. S. SNEDEN, Superintendent.
J. N. BILLINGS, Agent, Pier No. 3.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—8 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M., 12:25, 4:25, and 6:02 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:25 run through to Monsey. On Monday only for Piermont at 6:15 A. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

AVOIDING POINT JUDITH.
STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS,
being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
COMMODORE, Capt. E. F. CURTIS,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.
These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot.
Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Trains North and East from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMERS FOR SALE—ONE STEAM lighter, 1 tug-boat, 3 screw steamers; 1 pair of engines 12x36 inch, and boiler for a stern-wheel boat; engines and boilers for two small tug-boats. Also, machinery used in building one of the monitors. Apply to STIMERS & ALLEN, No. 45 William-st.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Dec. 19, 1865.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock on the 31st day of January, 1866, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1866, on the following routes:
ROUTE No. 1—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri River, north of Fort Leavenworth and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dacotah, Idaho and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north, and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE NO. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in the State of Kansas, and the town of Kansas, in the State of Missouri, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the State of Kansas, or in the Territory of Colorado, south of latitude 40 degrees north, drawing supplies from Fort Leavenworth; and to Fort Union, N. M., or other depot that may be designated in that territory, or to Fort Garland, and to any other point or points on the route. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.
ROUTE NO. 3.—From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona and State of Texas, west of longitude 105 degrees west. Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from June to November, inclusive, of the year 1866.
The weight to be transported each year will not exceed 10,000,000 pounds on route No. 1, 15,000,000 pounds on route No. 2, and 6,000,000 on route No. 3.
No additional percentage will be paid for the transportation of bacon, lard, bread, pine lumber, shingles or any other stores.
Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand dollars, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that, in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal, to the parties proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said parties, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.
The amount of bonds required from the contractors will be as follows:
On route No. 1..........$100,000
On route No. 2..........200,000
On route No. 3..........60,000
Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.
Proposals must be indorsed:
"Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. '1,' '2' or '3,'" as the case may be, and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with all the requirements of this advertisement.
Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.
Contracts will be made subject to the approval of the Quartermaster-General; but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.
Contractors must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1866, and they will be required to have a place of business or agency at or in the vicinity of Forts Leavenworth and Union, and other depots that may be established, at which they may be communicated with promptly and readily.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. A. POTTER, Colonel and Chief Quartermaster.

RENO OIL AND LAND COMPANY.

PROPOSALS FOR PUTTING DOWN FIFTY OIL WELLS.
Proposals will be received by the above company, at their office at Reno, Penn., until Jan. 20, 1866, for putting down fifty wells on their lands at Reno.
Bidders will make proposals as follows, viz.:
First—For doing all the work and finding engines, fuel, derricks and fixtures.
Second—For doing the work, the company supplying the derricks without machinery.
Third—For doing the work, the company finding everything.
Bidders may stipulate to put down one or more wells. Bids for single wells preferred.
The work must be commenced as soon as practicable after proposals are accepted, and prosecuted energetically day and night until completed.
Address GALUSHA A. GROW, President, or JAMES JENKINS, Superintendent, Reno Oil and Land Company, Reno, Penn.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 2, 1865.
SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 M., March 1, 1866, for the purchase of sixty-six (66) Camels, the property of the United States, now at Camp Verde, near San Antonio, Texas.
Bids may be made for one or more of these animals.
Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed and addressed, Colonel C. G. Sawtelle, Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.
The Government reserves the right to reject any bids deemed too low.
Payment to be made in U. S. Currency upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the camels to the successful bidders, at San Antonio, Texas.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Gulf, Bvt. Col. U. S. Army.

FURNITURE.

FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

Patent rosewood bedsteads, patent rosewood bureaus, (the handling of a number of keys avoided, one lock controlling four drawers.) Also, rosewood, black walnut, and oak library, dining-room and chamber furniture, at SPRINGMEYER BROS., (late J. H. Belter & Co.,) No. 722 Broadway, (established 1844,) opposite the New-York Hotel. Factory 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE of warranted manufacture. Also solid Chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD BOOK-case, and private library, in lots to suit purchasers. Apply at No. 163 East 58th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.
TUESDAY, Jan. 9, 1866,
LAST APPEARANCES OF
MLLE. PAREPA,
Mr. J. LEVY, HERR CARL ROSA,
assisted by
Mr. S. B. MILLS, (piano,)
HERR CARL ANSCHUTZ
and a Grand Orchestra.
PROGRAMME.
Mlle. PAREPA—Scena from "Robert le Diable," by Meyerbeer; "Sing, Birdie, Sing," by W. Gans; Aria from "Nozza di Figaro," by Mozart, and Ballad, by Claribel.
Mr. J. LEVY—Cornet, "Faust;" Waltz, by Gounod; "Whirlwind Polka," by Levy.
HERR CARL ROSA, Violin; Ballade and Polonaise, by Vieuxtemps: Abenlied, by Schumann; Am Springquell, by F. David.
Mr. S. B. MILLS, Fantasie on Faust, by Mills; Rhapsodie, by Liszt.
THE ORCHESTRA—Overtures to Melusine, by Mendelssohn, and Fidelio, by Beethoven: the Awaking of the Lion, by A. Von Kontsky: Turner March, by Krebs.
Tickets, One Dollar; Reserved Seats, 50 Cents Extra. Tickets to be had at the Academy of Music; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Schubert & Co., No. 820 Broadway; W. Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway, and Root, Anthony & Co., No. 21 Nassau-st.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MLLE. PAREPA.
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT,
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 12.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
P. JUIGNET and C. DRIVET..........Managers
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10, 1866, at 8 P. M.,
SOIREE OPERA COMIQUE.
Mlle. ELVIRA NADDIE,
Prima donna Soprano from the Royal Opera in Brussels.
Mlle. MARGUERITE AYOSTO,
Prima donna Soprano from Mr. Carl Formes' Company.
Mons. ARMAND,
Primo Tenero of Marseilles.
Their first and only appearance this Winter in N. Y.
L'ECLAIR.
Opera comique in 2 acts. Chef d'œuvre by F. Halevy.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Opera comique in 1 act, by Victor Masse.
LE REVEIL DE L'ITALIE,
Grand overture by A. Predigham.
Tickets may be obtained at Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

TUESDAY, JAN. 9, 1866.
SOIREE D'OPERA COMIQUE,
GIVEN BY THE
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
L'ECLAIR,
Opera comique, by F. Halevy.
LES NOCES DE JEANNETTE,
Opera comique, by Victor Massé.
Ticket office at the Brooklyn Academy; open three days in advance.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

LECTURE BY BAYARD TAYLOR, ESQ.,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock.
SUBJECT—"OURSELVES AND OUR RELATIONS."
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the desk of the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and at the branch offices, No. 1,136 Broadway and No. 59 Liberty-st.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.
Mr. R. J. DE CORDOVA, the prince of humorists and inimitable delineator of eccentric character, has been engaged to deliver a course of three of his most popular humorous lectures as follows:
"OUR FIRST BABY,"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9.
"MRS. SLOCUM AT THE OPERA,"
FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 12.
"THE LAW IN RE- 'RIDGE vs. MIDGE,'"
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 16.
Tickets for the course $1 50. Single tickets 75 cents. Tickets for sale at the principal music-stores. Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock with usual punctuality.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS—HIPPOTHEATRON.

14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Manager
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First week of the celebrated Equestrian
MR. LEVI J. NORTH.
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
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A NEW PROGRAMME
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THE CHAMPION BAREBACK RIDER,
MR. JAMES ROBINSON,
in one of his unapproachable acts
UPON A SWIFT BAREBACK COURSER.
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IN A PANTOMIMIC EQUESTRIAN SCENE.
The entire strength of the
MAMMOTH STAR TROUPE
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ACTS IN THE ARENA.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.
Dr. A. M. Mauricean is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

AFFLICTED RESTORED—IGNORANCE EXPOSED—FALLACIES UNMASKED.—Highly important to both sexes, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. Larmont's Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. New edition; 400 pages. Nearly 100 anatomical illustrations upon debility, affections of the bladder and kidneys, sexual diseases, European hospital practice, the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with quack specifics, antidotes, instruments, &c., should purchase this original work of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., for $1 50, closely sealed, or consult the doctor, No. 173 Broadway, up stairs, New-York, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st. New-York.

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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROP are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $5 a bottle No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place.

THE ST. REGIS WATERS, FROM HASSENA SPRINGS, are a remedy for all affections of the kidneys and bladder. General depot, No. 363 Bowery, corner of 4th-st.

GENTLEMEN REQUIRING MEDICAL aid will find it to their interest to consult Dr. WEST, an old and experienced practitioner, where their health will be speedily restored. Office No. 545 Broadway, N. Y.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Lessee and Manager..........Mr. W. Stuart
Stage Manager..........Mr. J. G. Hanley
Mr. Stuart begs to announce that on
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Jan. 9,
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
will make his sixth professional appearance for nine months, in his grand role of
HAMLET.
The piece will be presented with the same endeavor as last season to combine splendor of production with strict historical correctness, and by a more strictly pictorial arrangement of the ordinary stage resources, and by the fidelity, appropriateness and superior execution of the several means of scenic illusion, to carry out the spirit of the play into the most minute details, and thus advance the drama as a branch of national literature and art. All the scenes have been refreshed and renewed, and new ones have been added to give perfection to the picture.
Every effort has also been made to place the well-known types of character in the hands best fitted to sustain them, and with this view, in addition to the regular company, engagements have been made with
MR. CHARLES BARRON,
who will make his sixth appearance this season as Laertes,
MR. W. H. TAYLOR,
who will make his sixth appearance as the Ghost,
MR. CHARLES KEMBLE MASON,
who will appear as the King,
MR. W. A. DONALDSON,
who will make his sixth appearance in several seasons, as Horatio,
MRS. MARIE WILKINS,
who will make her sixth appearance at this theatre, as the Queen,
MISS EFFIE GERMON,
who will make her sixth appearance this season as Ophelia.
Polonius..........Mr. John Dyott
Osric..........Mr. W. F. Burroughs
First Actor..........Mr. Humphry Bland
First Grave-digger..........Mr. W. H. Andrews
Second Grave-digger..........Mr. J. L. Donnelly
Player Queen..........Miss Andrews
Messrs. Decker, King, Easton, Hogan, Bienan, Jerome, &c., in the other characters.
The scenery has been painted by
Mr. CHARLES WITHAM and assistants.
The original music expressly composed for Mr. Booth's Hamlet, by
MR. ROBERT STOEPEL.
Doors open at 6¾; Overture at 7:20.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9,
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
of the brilliant engagement of the youthful and talented actress,
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in the remarkably successful emotional play of C. W. Tayleure, entitled
EAST LYNNE;
OR, THE ELOPEMENT,
sustaining her great dual characters of
LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE.
Mr. J. W. Collier, J. G. Burnett, J. Nunan, E. Barry, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, Rendle, Nolan, &c., &c.; Misses Mary Wells, Maria Maeder, Carrie Burke, Everett, &c., &c., in the cast.
WEDNESDAY—LAST NIGHT BUT THREE of
MISS LUCILLE WESTERN,
who will appear in East Lynne.
Mr. Wheatley begs to announce that he has made an engagement with
MISS BATEMAN,
THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIENNE,
who will make her first appearance since her return from Europe, on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
in her celebrated character of
LEAH.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
Admission, 75 cents: Reserved Seats, $1; Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 30 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MISS BATEMAN.
It is with much pleasure that Mr. WHEATLEY announces the engagement of the eminent young American tragedienne, Miss BATEMAN, who, after an absence abroad of three years, will make her reappearance at Niblo's Garden, on
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866,
in her celebrated rôle of LEAH, in Mosenthal's beautiful tragedy of that name.
The long career of Miss Bateman in England, where her many successes in the legitimate drama, and in those characters which she will repeat here, have been acknowledged and recorded by the ablest pens, and witnessed by the largest audiences ever assembled within the walls of either Metropolitan or Provincial theatres, renders it unnecessary to dwell on the interesting event of her reappearance in the city where she has always been so warmly welcomed. Mr. Wheatley will celebrate the occasion by presenting the dramas in which Miss Bateman appears in a way worthy of the young artiste's reputation, and the hearty appreciation which the public has always so generally lavished on her efforts.
The Box office will open on MONDAY, Jan. 8, at 8 o'clock A. M., where tickets may be procured six days in advance.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Jan. 9, 1866, at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken; ten minutes walk from the ferry. Admission—Gentlemen, 25 cents; Ladies and Children, 15 cents.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st., Brooklyn; second quarter, classes for beginners are now forming; all the fashionable dances are taught. For a circular containing terms, &c., send or apply as above; inclose twenty-five cents for a pamphlet containing the German Cotillon.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st.—Open for the reception of pupils on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4, from 4 to 6, and from 8 to 10½, P. M. Also, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing Jan. 2, 1866.
NEW CLASSES for beginners, for advanced pupils, and for "the German."
Just received from the "*Société Académique des Professeurs de Danse de Paris*," the new and beautiful Quadrille, LES VARIETES PARISIENNES.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 212 5th-av., New-York, No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
Classes now open for reception of pupils, afternoon for children, evening for gentlemen. Send for circular.

J. H. SEARING'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 292 Fourth-avenue, near 23d-st. A new class; afternoon at 4; evening at 8 o'clock. Classes formed for the German, and private lessons every day.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, EVerett Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.

LECTURES.

"HOME THRUSTS;

OR,
MARRYING AND GIVING IN MARRIAGE."
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9.
THEODORE TILTON Editor of the Independent, in the Chair.
Tickets for reserved circle, 50 cents. Sold by American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., and at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Admittance to the Hall, 25 cents. Tickets sold only at the 8th-st. door on the evening of the lecture.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS, CHOICE AND NEW.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF SEEDS AND FLORAL GUIDE FOR THE SPRING OF 1866, IS NOW PUBLISHED.
It contains full descriptions of the choicest Floral treasures of the world, and the best vegetables, with plain directions for culture. This is a true Guide in the Flower Garden, and contains about seventy pages, illustrated with over fifty engravings of flowers, &c., and a COLORED BOUQUET OF FLOWERS and GRASSES.
☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, to all who apply, inclosing TEN CENTS, which is not one-half the cost. Sent free, without application, to all my customers of last season, as fast as we can get copies ready.
Flowers from Seeds sold by me obtained the First Prizes at the principal State Fairs and hundreds of County Fairs the past Autumn.
Address JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE
WATER WHEELS
These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

BOUNTIES TO DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Discharged soldiers who enlisted previous to July, 1863, are requested to call at our office and sign a petition to Congress, asking for the passage of a law granting them bounties, &c., equal to those who enlisted subsequently. This class embraces all those who have been discharged for sickness, wounds, promotion, or expiration of term of service. H. J. RAMSDELL & CO., No. 40 Park-row, Times Building, New-York.

IN-DOOR AND ICE SKATING.

Mr. HENRY GEBHARD begs leave to inform his lady patrons, and the ladies of the fashionable society of New-York in general, that his rooms are again prepared for the instruction of the art of skating on ice. Open from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., daily. No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country Cut this out.

CHEAP FUEL—COKE NOW SELLING AT $5 00 per chaldron, delivered. Orders received at office of MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT CO., corner of Irving Place and 15th-st., CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303 West 18th-st., and JOHN SMITH, corner of avenue C and 15th-st.

THERMOMETERS IN EVERY VARIETY. McALLISTER, late of Philadelphia, Optician, No. 627 Broadway.

GARELLY & GEER HAVE REMOVED to No. 101 Franklin-st., one door from Church-st.

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THE
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
Is the
ONLY ONE SOLD AT LESS THAN $55.
Licensed by
Wheeler & Wilson to use their Feed,
Adopted by
First-class machines as the only reliable Feed.
Therefore the
NEW BARTLETT SEWING-MACHINE
Is the
CHEAPEST GOOD SEWING-MACHINE.
PRICE $25.
"We have examined these machines. The mechanism is of the simplest kind—found to be durable and noiseless. The stitch did not rip upon being tested, and it is far superior to the chain stitch machines."—*Scientific American.*
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Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
CIRCUS AND DRAMA TWICE EACH DAY.
ONLY CIRCUS ON BROADWAY.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN STARS.
BEAUTIFUL DRAMAS.
SPLENDID DRAMATIC TALENT.
LIVING HUMAN WONDERS.
100,000 CURIOSITIES. 100,000 CURIOSITIES.
AFTERNOON, at 3. EVENING, at 7½.

CIRCUS TROUPE and THOROUGHBRED HORSES.
TRICK PONY, "WILD BILL."
A GALAXY OF EQUESTRIAN STARS
IN DASHING ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP.
Previous to the Circus the domestic drama of the
WHITE FARM; OR, THE ASSASSIN STEWARD.
W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
GREAT LIVING CURIOSITIES,
THREE IMMENSE LIVING GIANTS,
THREE OF THE SMALLEST DWARFS IN THE WORLD.
MISS LIZZIE READ, the beautiful Miniature Lady.
TWO BEAUTIFUL CIRCASSIAN GIRLS.
JOHN BATTERSLY, Living Skeleton, weighs 67 lbs.
HANNAH BATTERSLY, his wife, weighs 702 lbs.
A MAMMOTH FAT WOMAN and celebrated
SNAKE CHARMER,
HANDLES THE LARGEST LIVING SNAKES.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASSBLOWERS.
A GLASS STEAM ENGINE IN MOTION.
Albino Boy, Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, and Grand Aquaria,
Admission 30 cts.; Children, under ten, 15 cts.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manageress..........Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Stage Manager..........J. H. SELWYN
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
LAST WEEK
of the successful Spectacular Romance, entitled
MONTE CRISTO,
or the
LONE PRISONER OF THE CHATEAU D'IF,
in which the favorite and eminent artist,
MR. E. L. DAVENPORT,
(having recovered from his late indisposition,) will appear as
EDMOND DANTES.
The Spectacle produced in a style of magnificence surpassing any previous production at this theatre, with
GORGEOUS SCENERY, DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
HUMOROUS MASKS, COSTUMES,
WONDERFUL MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
AND A POWERFUL CAST.
ON MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 15,
will be produced the beautiful play in five acts, entitled
ST. MARC,
Or, THE SOLDIER OF FORTUNE,
performed throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and America with most unqualified approbation; written expressly by J. H. Wilkins, Esq., for Mr. E. L. Davenport, and in which that artist will appear in his original character, supported by a
CAST OF CHARACTERS WORTHY OF SPECIAL ATTENTION.
Doors open at 7¼ o'clock; curtain rises precisely at 7¾ o'clock.
Seats secured three days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
Open at 7½; begin at 8.
INTERESTING AND EFFECTIVE DRAMA,
alternating with
SPARKLING AND BRILLIANT COMEDY.
PROGRAMME FOR THE WEEK,
According to this arrangement:
TUESDAY,
LOST IN LONDON.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Charles Fisher, Young, Brown, Pope, Williamson, Graham, Ward and Roberts, Misses Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, Mary Barrett and Green.
WEDNESDAY—
HENRY DUNBAR; OR, THE OUTCAST,
will be produced with new scenery, music, &c., and a great cast.
THURSDAY—(Third time this season) Coleman's standard old comedy, THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
FRIDAY—HENRY DUNBAR.
SATURDAY—LOVE'S SACRIFICE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor..........MR. J. W. LINGARD.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
ANOTHER NEW DRAMA.
First night of the thrilling drama of the
BLUE LIGHTS;
OR, THE
DEVIL'S HALL.
New scenery and immense mechanical effects.
Mr. Grisdale, Mrs. Jones, Geo. Brooks, G. W. Thompson, Miss Hyatt, Mrs. Jordan.
EL HYDER.
Mrs. Jones, Mr. Grisdale, Geo. Brookes, Miss Hyatt, Mr. Thompson.
SOLDIER'S WIFE;
OR, THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
George Wood..........Manager.
OPENING NIGHT,
MONDAY, JAN. 15, 1866.
Afternoon performance every Wednesday, commencing at 1½ o'clock.
Full particulars will be immediately announced.

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Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, above Grand-st.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION! BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF MR. CHARLES HENRY.
The pleasing vocalist will sing the beautiful, pathetic
COME HOME, FATHER.
Dan Bryant will speak his side-splitting stump speech.
IN AND OUT OF PLACE. ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS,
received nightly with screams of laughter, introducing
LITTLE MAC as Jocko, the Monkey.
Positively last week of Charley White's nautical sketch,
BLACK-EYED WILLIAM.
ROLLIN HOWARD,
the great burlesque artist, on Wednesday evening next.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
with primary department and gymnasium.
No. 212 5th-av., corner of 26th-st.
Open from 9½ A. M. to 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

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English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., Murray Hill, New-York.

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FOR THE THOROUGH INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS, NO. 967 BROADWAY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY will resume its duties, 4 P. M., Jan. 11, 1866, at Chester, Delaware County, Penn. This academy affords the most thorough classical, scientific, mathematical and military instruction. The accommodations are ample; the discipline efficient. Young men desiring to enter the academy can obtain circulars by applying to Col. THEODORE HYATT, President P. M. A., Chester, Delaware County, Penn.

SAN SOUCI SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, BALSTON SPA, SARATOGA COUNTY.—The next term of this old established institution will commence Jan. 18. Every attention is paid to the moral, intellectual and physical training of the pupils. The price has not been raised. Circulars and a personal interview with the Principal can be had at the Pacific Hotel, New-York, on the 10th, 11th, 16th and 17th instant, between 2 and 4 o'clock afternoons.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given; individual instruction in mathematics and the languages; students received at any time. Open day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

BOYS PREPARED PRACTICALLY FOR business at DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 609 Broadway. They acquire industrious and energetic habits, become quick at figures, rapid business writers, and good book-keepers. Apply day or evening.

IRVING INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding school for boys. The fifty-sixth semi-annual session will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1. For circulars apply to the principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

EVENING INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, Drawing and Book-keeping at J. H. BARLOW'S Commercial and Art Academy, No. 1,149 Broadway. Evening hours from 7 to 8. Ornamental writing of all kinds executed to order.

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MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington Square, (Classical, Mathematical, Foreign Languages, Commercial and Primary,) GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector.

A GERMAN LADY, A FIRST-CLASS teacher of the English, German, and music, desires a few more pupils on moderate terms. Address GERMAN, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

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MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad.
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TOWNSEND'S COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction day and evening in commercial and English branches. Thorough business education imparted.

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JOHN E. OWENS,
in his
FAMOUS PERSONATION OF SOLON SHINGLE.
In New-York last season Mr. Owens electrified the town with his masterly personation, which enjoyed a brilliant "run" of ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY consecutive nights, and was pronounced by the entire critical press of the metropolis
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THE BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

Semi-Centennial Celebration of Jackson's Victory.

An Enthusiastic Reunion at Tammany Hall.

The Sachems Around the Festive Board.

Speeches of John Van Buren, Mayor Hoffman, James T. Brady, Admiral Farragut, and Others.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the battle at New-Orleans was celebrated last evening at Tammany Hall with something more than regal splendor. Never since the Autumn of Tammany began was there such a mighty gathering of the Sachems and their devoted followers; and the day is in the dim and distant past when Tammany could boast—as she could last night—having within her walls not one, but many, dear to their country and illustrious for all time.

At 7 o'clock, the greater number of the expected guests having arrived, led off by Admiral FARRAGUT and the JOHN VAN BUREN, they passed from the reception room into the grand hall of the Sachems, where a tempting feast was spread before them. The hall was beautifully decorated. Behind the chair was a dais draped with innumerable flags and surmounted by a beautiful equestrian statuette of WASHINGTON. On this dais were seated the members of Grafulla's Band. On the wall behind was the prominent pictorial decoration—a full length portrait of General JACKSON, while to his right was a collosal bust of Admiral FARRUGAT and to his left another of President ANDREW JOHNSON, all these being ornamented by rich festoons of silken stripes and stars. Between the windows of the halls themselves, which were decorated with pendant baskets of exotics, were bannerets with the arms of the several States of the Union. At the end of the room facing the Chair stood a portrait of Gen. GRANT, another of Gen. McCLELLAN, and a third of President ANDREW JOHNSON—the western side of the hall having gigantic figures, emblematic of liberty and union.

The Chair was taken by Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, Admiral FARRAGUT being seated on his right and on his left Mayor HOFFMAN, while on either side of these Generals HEINTZELMAN, SANDFORD and VAN BUREN, Col. BARSTOW, EDWIN GROSWELL, and long lines of other well-known gentlemen.

Dinner was served up in excellent style, doing credit as far it depended upon their genius or activity, to both the Committee of Management and their colored abettors; but the utmost nimbleness of these latter failed to preserve the temperature of the dishes while on their way from the kitchen to the consumers—the only dishes which came to the table in seasonable condition being the chicken-salad, the boned turkey and the ices. Although there were four large stoves in the hall, their united efforts failed to get up anything like a reasonable supply of caloric for the space demanding it, and the guests not unfrequently disregarded the etiquette of the board by stealing from their seats between the courses for a momentary hug of the nearest stove.

Having discussed the merits of a bill of fare of at least the ordinary dimensions, and drawn rather more than the average number of corks on such occasions, the Tammanyites were called to order by their President, Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN, who said:

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

I rise to propose the first of the regular toasts, and in doing so I shall say a word or two. We are here to-night to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans. We are met in the same hall where the heroes of that great battle met ANDREW JACKSON in 1819—[great cheering]—an interesting circumstance in the history of the Society of Tammany—of New-York and of the country. To-night the same old hall, to-night the same society welcomes again, after nearly 47 years have passed away, new heroes of another conquered Orleans. When ANDREW JACKSON was assailed after the conquest of New-Orleans, Tammany came to his defence in a resolution fully indorsing the policy of that hero and statesman and his principles. That resolution is in my hand, signed by WILLIAM MOONEY, then Grand Sachem of the order. ANDREW JACKSON who had been the idol of the people in 1815, in 1816 was about to be impeached by Congress. This was the time when Tammany came to his support as Tammany always does, actuated only by its sense of right, and not waiting for the wind of popular opinion. That support however was ratified by the people and by their Congress—the impeachment being rejected by a two-thirds majority. The Chairman then read the letter of Gen. JACKSON in reply to the resolution of Tammany in his support, which was followed by enthusiastic cheering.

On the 23d of July, 1819, three years after, nearly forty-seven years ago to-night, he was under the shelter of this roof, our honored guest; and as the best commentary on the talent and the patriotism of the men of Tammany in that day, without reflecting on the learned gentlemen who arranged this list of toasts before me, I shall read a few of those drank here that night:

Agriculture—It is the pressure of the mother, nourishment and vigor flow from it.

The Pacific Ocean—The western limit of the Republic.

Politicians—May they *all* discover that honesty is the best policy.

This last toast was received with thunders of applause and a cataract of laughter, in the confusion following which we thought we heard the explosion of several champagne bottles under tables.

The chairman then read the following toast and called upon the venerable JAMES B. MURRAY, the sole surviving member of that committee which received Gen. JACKSON forty-seven years ago, and who, he was proud to say, was now present and would speak to them:

The Day we Celebrate—The anniversary of a victory over veteran regulars by militia commanders and militia troops, it gave to the American arms, at the time, their brightest lustre, and to republican institutions, in all time, their truest and bravest defender.

The venerable septegenarian (if he be not more) was received with much and deserved enthusiasm, for it was a truly gratifying sight to see that pale old man amongst the second generation of his country's heroes.

When quiet was restored after several minutes vociferous cheering the gentleman said:

SPEECH OF COL. MURRAY.

He was indeed the last of those now alive who had welcomed Gen. JACKSON within these walls. That was a time when the country was triumphant after a grievous trial, having stood against the bitter energies of Great Britain, but that time called forth every noble feeling of the American people uniting all the creeds, religious and political, into a glorious and triumphant unity.

The sons of Tammany were not behind. I myself, with a thousand others, labored with the pickaxe and the spade to give strength to Fort Green. Our Cabinet had fled, with the President at its head. The vandal English had all but destroyed our capital, and marched on conquering to New-Orleans; but at the very moment of their culminating success, they were met by the gallant leader who taught them an unexpected lesson, for in less than thirty minutes from the firing of the first gun, the worsted enemy retired, leaving 700 killed upon the field, and as many wounded and the rest missing. On that day was the success of our country and her principles established, and insured for ever her success against our foreign enemies. That day we are here to celebrate. Since then we have met enemies at home more powerful than all the hosts of England then and now united. But the hosts of Pharoah have been overcome and the land of Israel is ours. [Great applause and waving of handkerchiefs.]

The next toast was then read and received with all the honors—

The President of the United States—Brought up at the feet of JACKSON, we hope and believe he will imitate that patriot's integrity, courage and devotion to constitutional liberty.

This was followed by

The State of New-York—Rich in Revolutionary recollections, the theatre of fearful struggles and brilliant victories in the late war, and now, then and ever the bond which holds together all the States of our Confederacy.

Responded to by JNO. E. BURRILL, Esq., in an eloquent manner, after which the President read the next toast in order:

The City of New-York—The Metropolis of the Western World—foremost in upholding the cause of liberty and its champions—we honor it in the person of its upright and fearless Chief Magistrate.

and called upon Mayor HOFFMAN to respond.

The Mayor, on rising, was received with great warmth, and proceeded to say that his arduous, novel, and he regretted he could not say pleasant, duties of the past week had prevented his preparing such a speech as he should like to deliver to the honored gentlemen of Tammany. He proceeded at considerable length to expatiate on the greatness of the nation, and of the State and City of New-York, into which poured the power, the wealth and the talent of the world. A great city, he said, notwithstanding that some of its craven-hearted citizens would sell its independence to State officials. [Terrible applause, productive of much damage to the crystal of the establishment, Hibernian bottle-holders rising in Donnybrook delirium.] The Mayor then called for three cheers for the Spartan volunteers from Kentucky and Tennessee who planted the standard of the republic on the ramparts of New-Orleans, and three cheers more for ANDREW JOHNSON, another Kentucky volunteer, who plants the flag this time on the ramparts of Washington and fights the battles of his country against fanatics and radicals. [Jove's thunders let loose in Tammany, and tigers in tornado.] And here are other noble heroes, FARRAGUT and HEINTZELMAN, who themselves will speak to you; for I could not tell you what they have done for their country and for you; the task were one above my powers of eloquence, and requiring hours where I have but minutes to give to it. Now let us all resolve this day to pledge ourselves to unity of action and to the integrity of these United States for ourselves and for our children.

The next toast given was:

The Army of the United States—It has won glorious victories over British, Spanish, German, Mexican, Swiss and savage troops. The result of its encounter with the French remains to be seen.

Responded to by Gen. HEINTZELMAN in a brief speech, which the gallant veteran concluded by proposing the following toast:

"Success to the Liberal cause in Mexico."

Which was received with thundering cheers.

The Chairman then rose to read the following toast, and with it coupled the name of Admiral FARRAGUT, calling down all the enthusiasm which Tammany, with all but exhausted lungs, could give in another glorious cheer:

The Navy of the United States—It won imperishable honor in the war of 1812, gloriously terminated at the battle of New-Orleans. Its maturer years have more than fulfilled the promise of its youth.

Admiral FARRAGUT rose to respond, and the air grew thick with waving handkerchiefs and napkins, while vocal manifestations of joy arose from the moving multitude. Admiral FARRAGUT said:

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

As representative of the Navy of the United States, I have to express, gentlemen, the pleasure this meeting with you gives me, as I have also to give expression to the honor which you have done me and my associates. My father, as you say, was at that battle of New-Orleans, whose anniversary you celebrate. If I was not there then, gentlemen, I have been since, and although I do not presume to say that the navy had as much to do in the conquest of New-Orleans as the army under Gen. JACKSON, still we are proud to have recorded whatever share the navy had in it. On the part of the navy I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you have done us, and will long remember the enthusiasm of this evening.

The next toast in order was,

The Union of States under the Constitution—Consecrated in the affections and memory of the American people. Let it never be forgotten that the destruction or suicide of any one State causes the death of this Union.

To which Hon. JAS. T. BRADY was called upon to respond. Mr. BRADY was received with great enthusiasm, the cheering lasting several minutes. He said:

SPEECH OF HON. JAS. T. BRADY.

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-DEMOCRATS: I hear my voice again in Tammany Hall. I heard it in the same room when I was eighteen years of age. A Democratic wag asks me how long that is ago. I call upon you, Mr. Chairman, to protect me against such impertinent inquiry. [Laughter.] I need not say to you that I then spoke the language of honesty and truth—for I never opened my lips in this room that I did not do so—conscious that I spoke in the presence of my Maker, and I shall continue to do this, and I shall do it to-night, though some of the words I may use may not fall pleasantly on the ears of many of you. I have been told that I should be read out of Tammany Hall. [Cries of no, no, no.] But I repeat to-night what I have said before, that the Democratic party was, to say the least of it, cold in its prosecution of the war against rebellion.

It is cold now, and until it change from what it is to what it ought to be, it will never regain that position it once held in the power and the government of the country. I say there are to-night enough men here to save the country from all the new rebels, from THADDEUS STEVENS down to CHARLES SUMNER. [Tremendous cheers.] We have got through the physical rebellion—we have now to protect the country against an intellectual one. I do not mean to characterize this new rebellion as the offspring of a superior intelligence, but I call it intellectual to distinguish it from that which merely calls for the exercise of brute force. We lost the control of the government, we lost the control of the State, and we came near losing control of the city under the splendid engineering of the Democratic party. We must regain this lost control. How is it to be done? Is it by allowing men of inferior and corrupt minds to control the party? No. We must show that we have some dignity, power and honesty, then we can conquer all that can be brought against us. I was for the war against the rebellion from the first. I had never learned that the Democratic party was afraid of war, nor did I think that the country could be saved by speeches or by petticoats. No, and if rivers of blood had been spilled, of which those that did flow were only like to streams, that the liberty of the country would have been cheaply bought withal. The learned gentleman then went on to urge the reunion of the Democratic factions, calling upon his brethren of the South to come forward again, and join those who were waiting with longing arms to receive them, that they might help to rebuild their great country again. I have a right to speak to the South, he said, and they know it. I defended the right of the slave-owner to carry his slaves to new territory, as I would defend the rights of the Massachusetts manufacturer to remove his property in like manner. [Dissatisfied murmurs amongst the colored knights of the napkin.] I say, let them come to us, let them join us in good faith, for our country's peace and better government. [Great applause.]

The eighth regular toast was

The Continent of America—Dedicated to the growth and exhibition of American institutions. It invites competition abroad, but repels colonization at home.

This was responded to by Mr. TILDEN.

The ninth toast was

Peace and its Victories—Reunited brethren, a restored Union, prosperity that has had no parallel, and a Republic without a rival.

The tenth toast,

The Democratic Party—A faithful defender of the rights of the States, and an unfaltering supporter of the integrity of the Union. It gives to republican institutions their form and pressure, and is like them, indestructible.

Was responded to by Mr. S. S. COX, who said:

SPEECH OF MR. COX.

In your invitation I find the very spirit of amnesty. You bid us not to think of any victories of our army which have been achieved since 1812. If our organized government can temper justice with mercy the Democratic party need not be ashamed to follow in its footsteps. Our party is coeval with the constitution. It elected thirteen out of the fifteen Presidents. It never could have been conquered save by its own dissensions. In 1860 our Southern friends deserted us, and left us to the mercy of their foe and ours. The party that struck down the Democratic party afterward struck at the life of the Union. If, however, an Executive can forgive them surely we can. When we are taunted with sympathy with secession we will go back to the day when the convention was held at Charleston. Mr. COX said if he could speak to the men of the South he would say, Look at the battle we fought in 1864, when we gave GEORGE B. McCLELLAN 600,000 votes. Of the South, Mr. COX said they had themselves cut the thread which bound them together. The North must now help them to recover its broken strands. The President's Message was a platform on which both parties could stand. It was broad enough for all. If the Democratic party was only true to itself, new life and new vitality would be given to our national frame. Under its auspices the Union was launched, and under it the Union might become the ruler of the destinies of the world.

The eleventh regular toast was—

The Proud Motto of our Ancient Society—"Civil and Religious Liberty, the glory of man."

The twelfth toast was

Woman—The jewel on the hilt of Patriotism.

Which was responded to by Assistant District-Attorney HUTCHINGS.

SPEECH OF MR. HUTCHINGS.

Mr. HUTCHINGS said that it was rather hard that he should be called on to respond to the toast of woman when she had never responded to him. Woman had always been to him a mystery—an enigma of which he had endeavored in vain to obtain the solution. He had read in an old book that the Creator meant to make woman perfect, but it would be allowed that she was not always perfection. She had been created out of the rib of man, so that she might be nearest his heart. If she had been created out of his eye she might have seen too much; if out of his brain she might have known too much; if out of his tongue she might have talked too much, which was a rather common weakness among them as it was; if created out of his foot she might have run away, and that some of them did already. Mr. HUTCHINGS went on in the same strain at considerable length, and created much amusement by the humorous manner in which he treated the subject.

The thirteenth toast was

The Press—On its courage and incorruptibility depend, in a high degree, individual liberty and the success of free government.

Which was responded to by Mr. BEACH, Jr.

The Charity Ball.

The Charity Ball for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital of this city will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, 29th inst. The price of tickets is $3 each, admitting one person, and they may be procured of any of the following managers:

LADIES.—Mesdames Sidney Ashmore, E. Ellery Anderson, William Astor, Lloyd Aspinwall, Averill, Barlow, Barril, Belmont, Jas. W. Beekman, G. L. Beeckman, Wm. B. Bend, G. F. Betts, L. K. Bridge, C. F. Blake, John R. Brady, S. Dexter Bradford, James Brooks, J. F. Butterworth, William Blodgett, C. Berryman, Caylus, Chickering, Edward Clark, Cunard, Edward H. Coster, Alfred Carrol, William C. Calhoun, Charles P. Daly, Henry Delafield, C. A. Davis, De Birmingham, Degen, De Ferrusac, R. O. Doremus, D. Du Bois, Lorenzo Draper, P. S. Forbes, Fremont, E. Frith, Forsyth, Gentil, Ezra Goodrich, J. L. Graham, W. Gray, Charles C. Green, C. A. Heckscher, J. G. Heckscher, Henry Hills. F. E. Howe, William A. Hadden, G. G. Haven, C. B. Hoffman, W. O. Hoffman, R. S. Hone, Lydig Hoyt, R. M. Hunt, G. G. Howland, G. A. Jones, Jos. Hooker, L. W. Jerome, J. D. Jones, A. C. Kingsland, James P. Kernochan, Edward Kirkland, E. Keteltas, Edwin Ludlow, Philip Livingston, George A. Lathrop, Charles Luling, Lazarus, Henry Meyer, A. B. Mott, J. B. Murray, D. Colden Murray, W. H. McVickar, Gordon Norrie, Palmer, R. Phelps, Panon, H. Parish, J. Pyne, G. A. Phelps, F. F. Randolph, J. J. Roosevelt, E. Raymond, William Redmond, H. Renwick, W. Rhinelander, S. Howland Robbins, H. De B. Routh, F. H. Saltus, Frederick Sheldon, Russell Stebbins, Ferd Suydam, Paran Stevens, John Schermerhorn, Loriliord Spencer, Joseph Strong, Sauer, Stevenson, C. E. Strong, Sorchan, G. T. Strong, Murray Smith, E. H. Stoughton, H. A. Taylor, Tighe, Tillinghast, Effingham Townsend, William Tracey, L. Turnure, A. Wagstaff, J. Kearney Warren, J. C. Wilmerding, Edgerton Winthrop, Joel Wolfe, Isaac Wright, J. H. Wainwright, Yznaga.

GENTLEMEN—Messrs. Joseph Alsop, L. Seymour Ashley, E. H. Anderson, William H. Appleton, T. C. Acton, S. L. M. Barlow, R. Benson, D. W. Bishop, Henry Burgy, Andrew Bininger, Willett Bronson, Lansdale Boardman, William C. Binns, Eugene Bogert, G. S. Bowdoin, S. W. Bridgham, Jr., J. T. Brady, H. W. Brevoort, Jas. Bleecker, W. H. Bibby, Wm. B. Bend, Dr. H. D. Bulkley, Henry Clews, J. Cadwallader, Le G. Cannon, J. W. Clendenin, J. G. Coster, Samuel Craig, William B. Cooper, Israel Corse, A. M. Cozzens, Richard Church, E. Charlier, Robert L. Cutting, Jr., Wm. Cutting, Henry Coster, Wm. Douglas, J. Geddes Day, E. Dubois, W. B. Duncan, Maj.-Gen. Dix, Mr. A. C. Du Vivier, Dr. Francis Delafield, Messrs. M. L. Delafield, Edward Delafield, Jr., G. T. Elliot, Jr., Messrs. Russell Forsyth, C. F. Fearing, Mortimer Fowler, S. M. Fox, J. P. Giraud Foster, C. Godfrey Gunther, Sheppard Gandy, J. W. Gerard, Jr., J. G. Grafton, Frederick Gilbert, J. B. Graham, J. C. Gray, E. Gerry, J. G. Heckscher, J. W. Hamersley, Harbeck, Townsend Harris, Edwin Hoyt, A. S. Hewitt, C. Fiske Harris, J. T. Hoffman, Goold Hoyt, George Hoffman, Dr. J. Hull, Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt, C. D. Habicht, P. Harmony, J. B. Ireland, G. Irving, H. A. Johnson, H. H. Jones, Dr. E. Lee Jones, Dr. W. W. Jones, Dr. A. Jacobi, Peyton Jaudon, O. K. King, D. Kingsland, Emile Kingsland, C. P. Kirkland, Moses Lazarus, W. Lowndes, L. Lang, R. J. Livingston, Arthur Leary, J. Lentilhorn, J. Bowers Lee, A. A. Low, D. Comyn Moran, A. P. Montant, L. P. Morton, Dr. A. B. Mott, Judge A. C. Munson, James Murphy, J. B. Murray, Dr. T. M. Markoe, J. T. Metcalf, J. Pierpont Morgan, W. D. Morgan, Walton Oakley, Philip M. Oakley, Baron Ostensacken, James Otis, W. C. Otis, Harleston Parker, Archibald Pell, John Pyne, Dr. G. A. Peters, Edward Prime, Jr., G. H. Redmond, Edward Renwick, L. M. Rutherfurd, Wm. B. Rogers, H. De B. Routh, J. J. Roosevelt, M. O. Roberts, J. F. Ruggles, H. J. Raymond, Randolph Robinson, Elisha Riggs, Geo. Satterlee, Joseph F. Stone, Alfred Seton, Geo. Schuyler. Geo. R. Schieffelin, E. Delafield Smith, B. K. Stevens, E. W. Stoughton, Augustus Schell, Francis Skiddy, Dr. Foster Swift, Walter Satterlee, Eugene Thorn, W. P. Talboys, Henry A. Tailer, Alexander Taylor, Wm. R. Travers, Gen. Van Alen, John Van Buren, Jules Vatable, J. Kearney Warren, G. C. Ward, Sidney Webster, M. Willett, S. H. Whitwell, Jas. R. Windell, J. C. Wilmerding, Dr. G. S. Winston, Wm. Young.

FUNERAL OF DR. CUMMINGS.

Immense Concourse of People—The Ceremonies, the Crowds and the Cold Weather.

Probably no public testimonial of professional and social or general respect for the memory of a deceased citizen has at any time been attended with such absolute discomfort and positive pain as was that which, with one accord, the public yesterday extended to the friends and co-laborers of the late Dr. CUMMINGS, at St. Stephen's church, in Twenty-eighth-street. The body remained all night in the middle aisle of the building, resting upon the catafalque, dressed and decorated as before described. The scene was solemn and impressive, and to the thousands of citizens who availed themselves of the opportunity to look at the features doubtless a lesson of lasting benefit was imparted. The clear sky of the morning, untinted or relieved by a single ray of brightening hue, canopied an earth ice-bound and stiff. The keen wind cut the skin of man and beast, and howled about the open church doors like a very demon. Despite this and the bitter chill of the air, hundreds of the parishoners of the late priest gathered about the door, pressing through at every opportunity, glad to endure pain and annoyance, if thereby they might gain the coveted glance at their dead pastor. The police, under Capt. WILSON, were early on the ground, and about 8 o'clock they cleared the church, that the artist might uninterruptedly secure a cast of the doctor's features. This was perfectly done, a most satisfactory cast being obtained, without injuring the skin or discomposing the features.

The arrangements for the services of the day, as indeed the burden of the entire parish and all its duties, devolved upon Rev. Dr. McGLYNN, aided by Rev. Fathers GALLAGHER and GAMBOSVILLE. These gentlemen determined that nothing should be omitted which could evince the esteem in which the Doctor was held, or which could reflectively benefit his people. Dr. McGLYNN caused the church to be appropriately hung with black and white; he secured the services of BERGER, the friend and former organist of the deceased, into whose hands he committed the musical portion of the funeral rites; he obtained the consent of Rev. Mr. HECKER to deliver a funeral oration, arranged with Mr LAHENS to prepare and superintend a Civic Guard of Honor, and although fasting since Thursday night, worked incessantly in preparing for the ceremonials, in which, as the chief assistant and probable successor of Dr. CUMMINGS, he was to take a prominent part.

At an early hour the people began to throng Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets in the front and rear of the church. The doors were closed, and at the front no one was permitted to enter, while at the rear such as were provided with cards were admitted. The galleries were soon crowded, densely packed, in fact, so that not another person could secure a foothold there. Then all the doors were closed, even to those who had cards until 10 o'clock. In the meantime the crowd outside assumed the proportions of a multitude. Men and women of every rank in life were there, and so far as the police could keep them in order and in line it was done. The air was fearfully keen, and a bluer set of people probably never shivered more in unison than did this. In the lecture-room under the church the order was by no means perfect; the committeemen had too much power and the police too little, and that little was not always tempered with discretion. It can never be absolutely necessary for stalwart officers weighing over two hundred pounds to push and handle young or old women as though they were rioters or loafers, even if, as in this case, the ladies are wrong and determined to go through a forbidden door. The scene below was most unpleasant: everybody was chilled to the bone and a very head-centre of irascibility.

The courtesy of an exceedingly active and reverend Father procured for us admittance to the church, where we found a scene at once singular and imposing. The temporary altar was beautifully draped with lines of festooned muslin, white and black; broad sheets of the same material hung down from the upper rafter, covered with black and white crosses, and entirely hiding the rough boards which for the present divide the old church from the new; the tall silver candlesticks and the many-branched candelabras were filled with blazing tapers; the sacred implements of office and the mimic temple of the Lord were shrouded in black; the high walls and illumined glasses of the windows were sombered by their dress of mourning; the chandeliers were wound about with crape, and high above the temple and the crucifix shone the suggestive sentence:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

The pews on either side of the middle aisle were reserved for the pall-bearers, the press and other invited guests, but the rest of the church, including the aisles themselves, were filled to the uttermost at 10 o'clock by people who had struggled at the door for hours, some of them since 7 o'clock in the morning. The body rested, as before, in the shell coffin of rosewood on the inclined plank of the catafalque, whose black cloth, silver-trimmed sides and top were a bed of rarest flowers. We do not remember to have seen a more beautiful arrangement of flowers than were some of these. Beside the great profusion of loose cut flowers, there were many elegant crosses, anchors and circles of pure white camelias, and a very ocean of roses and lilies. Clad in the vestments of his sacred office, the dead Father rested calmly in the place of his labor, surrounded by his family and parish, guarded tenderly by his nearest and most trusted friends, with the golden crucifix of his Redeemer in his hands, a smile of peace on his face, an air of perfect repose throughout.

There was great delay in the commencement of the ceremonies; there always is at such times, but with the thermometer some few degrees below zero and drafts of most pronounced chilliness piercing every bone and muscle, the delay on this occasion was not only uncomfortable but excessively dangerous. Finally the pall-bearers entered and took seats in front, the press sitting at their right hand; then the clergy, some two hundred of them from the arch-diocese; then the Vicar-General Father STARR, the Archbishop's Secretary, Father McNIERNEY, Bishop LYNCH and Archbishop McCLOSKEY—all clad in their appropriate vestments, and stationed in the places where, according to the ritual, they belonged. Rev. Dr. McGLYNN, attended by Rev. Father GALLAGHER and GAMBOSVILLE, and preceded by a great number of acolytes, then took his place as Celebrant at the altar, and the services of the day, as announced in yesterday's TIMES, began. The intensity of the cold affected every one in the church, from the Archbishop, in his cap, to the organ-boy in the gallery, from the Celebrant in his robes to the kneeling parishioner at the door, and it was wisely concluded to cut short the ceremonies, omitting the service for the dead and suggesting brevity to the orator of the day. Prominent among the gentlemen present we noticed, in addition to the clergymen, Hon. James T. Brady, Bishop Southgate, Judge Geo. G. Barnard, Judge Daly, Gen. Rosecrans, C. F. De Loosey, G. W. Quintard, George W. Stearns, W. A. Seaver, Dan Bryant, Mayor Hoffman, Hon. Abram Wakeman, W. W. Wheatley and J. B. Nicholson. Some of these were included possibly in the Guard of Honor as follows:

C. F. De Loosey, G. W. Quintard, W. E. Everett, W. A. Seaver, W. Von Sachs, John Bryan, J. Thoron, C. Thoron, P. Badetty, F. Braggiotti, C. C. Churchill, A. W. Whipple, W. W. Wheatley, W. H. Powell, J. M. Smith, R. Hutton, Walter Magee, A. Arias, Doctor Gouley, Edward Benjamin, E. Ponvert, Jr., E. T. Young, T. J. Glover, Mr. Kelley, T. White, C. Marti, H. Hoguet, J. P. Quinn, Daniel T. Murphy, Mr. Giraud, J. B. Nicholson, Ed. Chase, Mr. Hunt, C. C. Bradhurst, W. H. Field, Louis Ponvert, F. H. Churchill, F. H. McNulty, Mr. Gaffney, Mr. Underhill, A. Hoguet, W. J. F. Dailey, Robert Hoguet, F. McNulty, Jeremiah Devlin, Mr. Cleveland, J. Barcelo, Thos. Rivera, Gur. Martinez, George Downing, Dan. Bryant.

After a rendering of CHERUBINI'S Requiem, MERCADANTE'S Offertory, the *Fac ut Portem* from "Stabat Mater," and the mass, (celebrated by Rev. Dr. McGLYNN,) in which the choir of the old Sixteenth-street Church, the Mendelssohn Union, the choir of St. Stephens, Mme. ISADORA CLARKE and Mme. DE LUSSANE participated, Rev. Father HECKER delivered a long and interesting address, which would have been listened to with rare pleasure had not the absolute iciness of the atmosphere rendered every person in the audience reckless of ceremony and indifferent to oratory in their anxiety to approach and feel the warmth of a fire.

At the conclusion of the address, Rev. Dr. McGLYNN gave the final absolution, and the Archbishop, in his cope and robes, followed by his assistants, sprinkled holy water about the body, and then the coffin, borne on the shoulders of the pall-bearers, was carried quietly down the broad aisle, followed by the long line of clergy, each with a lighted taper in his hand, to the church vault below, while the organ accompanied the solemn chant of the benediction. The vast congregation then dispersed, and the Archbishop, Bishop, Vicar-General, pastor and other clergy repaired to the late residence of Dr. CUMMINGS, where a bountiful collation was prepared for them.

The Suffering Poor.

Whose heart has not felt a pang during the terribly cold weather of the past few days at the thought of the suffering poor of this city? How many there are among our readers who would gladly give of their abundance to comfort the sick and destitute in the crowded tenements of the city if they could find the proper channel for the distribution of their benefactions. To all such charitably-disposed persons we commend a perusal of the following communications:

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 WORTH-ST., Jan. 8.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We are now pressed with applications for blankets, fuel and bread, and must dispense them largely to keep women and children from starving or freezing. Two little girls have been at this moment brought in by a temperate widow so reduced that she was obliged to borrow clothing to cover her children to bring them to the Institution, and she stripped their little forms to carry back the borrowed garments to those who loaned them. Since her husband's death she has disposed of one article after another of furniture and clothing, until there was nothing left to sell or pawn; and to prevent starving or freezing she brings her children to us.

An American soldier's widow came to us a few days since, whose husband died in the Andersonville Prison eighteen months since. She had not attempted to obtain a pension, because she preferred as long as she could to *earn* the bread which she and her children wanted. During the Summer she had plenty of work and fair pay, but for a long time work had ceased. To buy food and pay rent she had pawned clothing, bedding and bed, and had been sleeping on the floor. Having nothing more to pledge she came to us for relief. Our house is crowded with poor women and children, while multitudes of hungry poor come to our tables morning, noon and night, whom we cannot send away unfed. Your kind readers, in their comfortable homes, will not allow us to want the means to keep the poor who come to us from perishing. Any donations sent to Mr. HUGH N. CAMP, Treasurer, No. 149 Pearl-street, or to the undersigned, will be appropriated to the poor.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Sup't,
No. 155 Worth-street.

P. S.—We have no collector.

HOWARD MISSION AND HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS, No. 37 NEW BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 6, 1866.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

THE NEW SONG.—Three days ago in a cold room sat, freezing and starving, three little children. The eldest, a girl of nine years, had but a few months since recovered from having her throat cut from the ear down across the wind-pipe, by her brutal mother. The other two are brothers, six and four years old. Never did I witness a more touching exhibition of perishing infancy or neglected childhood. They were brought to the Mission and entirely given up by the parents. For the first time they enjoyed the luxury of floating in a warm bath. When water, soap, towels, combs and brushes had finished their work, nice, soft, warm clothes, so kindly sent by friends, took the place of filthy, vermined rags. As they stood around the register they warmed into new life, and our heart melted as so sweetly and softly, out of the fullness of their little hearts, they sang:

"I is happy, I is happy,
I is on my way to Zion;
I is happy, I is happy,
I is on my journey home."

God pity and bless the uncounted thousands of such perishing little ones in our city. We want homes for these and others. Who will take them? Who will help us? We have received over 5,000 in four years—more than 1,200 in the last four months—have from 400 to 550 a day at our table. One dollar a week will buy food for a child. Who will at once provide for one until May by sending $20? or for a year by sending $50?

W. C. VAN METER.

COLORED MEN AND COMMERCE.

Trade with the South by Colored Capitalists—Meeting of the Colored Joint Stock Company Last Night—Address by Rev. Sella Martin.

The American and Foreign Joint Stock Company, an association of colored capitalists, held its annual meeting last night at Hope Chapel. The attendance was large, the audience consisting of both white and colored persons. The company, though young, is in a flourishing condition, and its capital is constantly increasing, a large number of shares having been taken last night.

Mr. PETER GUION, of Williamsburgh, the President of the company, occupied the chair, and, after the annual report was read, Rev. SELLA MARTIN delivered the annual address.

Mr. MARTIN, who on coming forward, was received with prolonged cheering, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FRIENDS—CARLYLE says that hatred is inverted love, and certainly a comparison of our past condition with our prospects in the immediate future, would seem to prove it. As the Jew is the most difficult convert to gain to Christianity, so he is one of the best of Christians when once converted. He is farthest from the Christian in theology; first, because he is the nearest to him in sacred history, the having-come and the to-come of Christ being the things which divide as nothing else divides, and unite as nothing else unites. So it is with our relation as a race to the Anglo-Americans. We are too near them in all the elements of civilization for them to acknowledge us until the question as to whether humanity can flourish under a black skin or not is settled; and when that is settled we shall choose one another as lovers often choose their mates from contrast, and, having already agreed on nine points, agreement on the tenth unites us forever. In the blindness of past hate, proof of our adaptation to slavery has been sought in the submission which we made to its odious terms, and our oppressors and their friends sought to justify themselves by comparing us to the Indian who would break before he would bend. But facts are already showing that the same tendencies to civilization which made us bear the burdens of slavery, also made us fit to bear the responsibilities of freedom. The Indian has neither offered nor accepted the fellowship of the white or the black man; and if his wild will was too stubborn for submission, it was because his barbarous heart was too hard to be civilized. The Indians have murdered more people in one year than the negroes have in two centuries, though both races were originally equally uncivilized. It may be granted that the negro makes the meekest of slaves, but it can not be denied that he is the easiest of converts too—the quickest recipient and the most active disseminator of the principles of the gospel, at least as he understands them.

For two hundred and fifty years these facts have been misunderstood. For thirty years our hand, though not so hairy or hostile as ESAU'S, has been stretched out without avail for fellowship. At first the white man—our friends among them at least, held it out for us, under the claims of Christian charity, and then we learned to hold it out ourselves under the pleas of justice, but nobody would touch it, chiefly because there was nothing in it; neither power to be feared, nor interest to be conciliated, nor beauty to be courted, nor honors to be conferred. In these last days, however, events have stretched it out for us, and Providence put something in it, and that something was a musket—a musket in all things as obedient to the black as to the white man's hand; obeying the physical courage that held it without a tremor, the will and discipline that directed it to the right quarter and fired it at the right man, the love of freedom and peace which kept it in constant action when needed, and laid it down with joy when it was no longer required. But, my friends, our hands, now joyously empty of the implements of death, must be as joyously filled with the implements of industry; and the proofs of our business enterprise, integrity and perseverance must be as solid as, and a great deal more glittering than our valor. For it remains to be seen whether our achievements on the field of battle were directed by the brute force of an idiot, who destroys though he cannot build up, or by a well-balanced mind, which can be as firm under disappointment, as steady amid discouragements and as progressive through opportunities as they were amid great excitements and new experiences. The first and most valuable thing our hands find to do is to labor. Happily we are not unused to this. The schooling of slavery has given the most of our race a constitution too hard to be overcome by the semi-tropical diseases of the South. Since Gen. BUTLER'S colored soldiers whipped the yellow fever out of the South, any puny white child can kick and cuff it about. The degradation which confined us to the fields of cotton, also showed us the mysteries of its cultivation, and the secrets of its management, and gave our constitution a mastery over its climate, that must for a long time make us the recipients of its profits. And as to our willingness to labor there is no doubt, except in the minds of those who don't wish to do it, and their doubts are more affected than real. If it were truth that we will not work, it would be a dreadful thing for those who have never learned how to do it themselves. But though we mean to work, they must let us do it in our own way and in our own time. I heard of a man who had been in prison all his life nearly, and when he got out he ran about hugging trees, kissing cows, and cutting up all sorts of strange and idle capers, but as soon as the poetry of his freedom wore off he went back and asked admission to the prison, and remained there a contented workman all his life. Now, if the negroes had planned an insurrection, as some of the frightened white people whose thieving guilt made "each bush an officer," said they were doing, it would only have been an effort to enjoy and a method of wearing off the poetry of their freedom. And if the negroes do not readily go back to the cultivation of cotton, let white men remember what its culture has meant to them for 200 years. No pod of it has grown that has not been literally watered with their tears. Its ginning, and packing, and transport to market, have all made a deep and solemn bass to the dismal clanking of chains that held them from wives and husbands, mothers and fathers, and brothers and sisters—a horrible orchestra that drowned the murmurs of hope and silenced the voice of aspiration; that smothered the very cries of manhood and rasped every nerve of despair. But only wait till our frolic is over, and we ourselves will see that the staple which enslaved us is yet to elevate us. We stood in nakedness for 250 years to produce it for others to be clothed withal; but hereafter out of its mystic web we shall weave the garments of self-respect, the turban of our manhood and the banner of our progress and equality. But let the masters be wise in time. They have the capital and the land that, united with our labor, can make the South in many important respects the mistress of the world's manufacturing industry. Let them accept us cordially, treat us fairly; let them subordinate their prejudices to their interest, and get rid of the bugbear of our wish for their daughters and sisters for wives. If they are all like those who spat in the faces of our soldiers and laughed at the calamity of dying men, the Lord knows I for one don't want them. Let them get rid of those foolish notions, and there is wealth in the ground for them and honor in the staple for us.

But let them on the contrary drive us away by oppressive laws, or scatter us to vagrancy by their senseless prejudices and wicked proscriptions; let them make us feel that in this transforming age the Ethiopian may change his habits, but the leopard spots of the slaveholder can not or will not change; and the South will become another Jamaica, with many masters and few laborers, the negroes brooding over their wrongs until, as PHILLIPS says, they "curse themselves to sleep" on the small patches, where at least they will be free to curse, and the whites giving up all hope of and desire for progress, answering back from a more inglorious laziness the curses of those who they alone have made lazy. The negro's gratitude to Mr. LINCOLN, their confidence in every man who says he comes from the North—though often he comes to show how easily they can lie and how dextrously they can steal where he comes from—the deep and abiding gratitude which they cherish for the government ought to teach the North the value of the material they have in the negro as a laborer. If these things will not move them then we must say Ephraim is joined to his idols, let him alone; and go and settle on the public lands which Uncle Sam, who has adopted us in his homestead law, offers to us.

The next thing our hands find to do is to trade. Here, too, our experience will help us. We have been the objects of trade so long as a people, and some of us so often as individuals, that we ought to be up to all the ins and outs of it by this time. At least we have seen men so often governed by the exterior, regardless of the intrinsic value, that we ought to know the value of a thing when we see it. Now, I was sold ten times while I was in slavery, and the last man who owned me was so unappreciative of my value as to send me with a pass, stating the fact that he wished to sell me, to find a new master. Well, I think I am a better tradesman than he was, for I knew my own value, and being satisfied with it, I took myself; and that I made a good bargain is proved by the fact that I have not changed hands since. This is about the only important bargain I ever made, and being a successful enterprise it has given me a relish for trade, and I desire to go at it again as far as any profession will allow.

This Joint Stock Company has been got up to meet this want among us, and to open up the great avenues by which all peoples have become great and made progress. Allow me a word on the value of trade to us just at this time and in our circumstances.

What we need most at this time are habits of self reliance and feelings of self respect. The very religion of the slaveholders robbed us of these. It was not enough for us to be robbed of all personality at the bar of judicial proceeding, we were robbed of all accountability at the bar of conscience. We were told that we were to lie, steal and commit other sins with impunity, because if there was any sin, the master being our God, he was accountable. Now none but a colored man can understand the deep-seated immorality, the dark and terrible passions, the horrible degradation, which this doctrine begets and fosters; none can know the moral weakness it entails, the wild drifting course it suggests, and the reckless turbulance, instability and heartlessness which is bred from it.

The corrective which, next to the Gospel of Christ, is the most influential, is self help. Let the day come when a black man is seen with a pack on his back and I don't care if he sells wooden nutmegs or paper clocks, or any other Yankee notion, and the day of self reliance begins to dawn; these may be hailed as its morning stars and the crying of their goods may be regarded as their singing together for joy. We have been turning over and looking at our disabilities, let us now begin to turn over our own privileges. We know the value of our blood, let us begin to learn the value of gold. Let us begin, brethren, however small be our capital, to educate ourselves in another way. Slavery has discouraged our confidence in one another quite as much as it has repressed self-respect. Heretofore if we had any money to spend we would pass by a black man's door, with goods as good and as cheap, to buy from a white man. I know we were under a mistake; we thought the white man would be more likely to help us because he had more power to do so; but you did not know that the white man did not want you, because your presence drove away more white customers than yours was worth. You did not know that your very distrust of your own people was breeding more distrust against you as an individual, and helping to keep your race in that low estimate formed of it. You did not know that the white man was getting rich so as to pay his law expenses when he should be tried for hanging you on a lamp-post, setting you a-fire and running away by the light of you. Well you know it now. Turn to your own people with trust and confidence, and don't ask the white people to trust you until you set the example of trusting your own color. Already this company has begun trade with the South, and that trade is constantly increasing, and an increase of capital will allow it to do more for our elevation in a few years than orations have ever accomplished. A place will be made by it for colored men of business talent, and channels will be opened up for the employment of the capital of colored men, and while we are getting rich we may also be getting respect, importance, and influence. We have sent DOUGLASS to Washington—very good. Now let us send a ship to Charleston; and its wings will bear to our brethren there, and back to us, a better message than any ships of war, though it should have BUTLER for Admiral and SUMNER as Ambassador. The white people have a *May Flower* in their history; let us have one in ours. We have not the lofty religious faith to found a church like the Puritans, or the training to launch a Government like theirs which gave such a blow in its collision with the old world, that because it has been trembling ever since it has tried to console itself with the thought that at least the Republic is sinking. But we have a pliable Constitution, we have favoring winds in the disposition of those who are sensitive to past injustice against us. We have a strong, sturdy Congress, and as I believe, an honest President, and if we cannot swim now, we ought to sink.

This address was listened to with interest, and received with frequent marks of approbation.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Public Administrator's Department—An Inquiry About the Eighth-Ave. Railroad Company.

The board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. GREEN in the chair.

A resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a Joint Special Committee of three members from each board to investigate the affairs of the Public Administrator's Department.

A resolution was also adopted requesting the Corporation Council to inform the board what fare the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company are legally entitled to charge over their entire route.

A resolution designating that portion of Charles-street lying between Fourth and Bleecker streets as Van Ness-place, was adopted.

Mr. J. E. GREENE was appointed reader to the board, which then adjourned for two weeks.

The Chess Tournament—Interesting Play—McKenzie Wins the First Game in the First Class.

The most interesting contest among chess-players that has taken place since PAUL MORPHY astonished America and Europe by his wonderful play, and excited such deep interest in the kingly game, commenced yesterday at 2 P. M., at the rooms of the New-York Chess Club, in the University Buildings.

The room was crowded with leading players from different parts of the country, who intently watched the opening game between Capt. McKENZIE and Mr. STANLEY, the two strongest players in the first class, which resulted in a victory for Capt. McKENZIE, after a very spirited contest of three and a half hours' duration. The following is the game:

In the first class Mr ZEREGA has also won one game from Mr. THOMPSON, and Mr. BELCHER two from Mr. JOHNSTON.

The games between the second and third classes also excited considerable interest. In the second class Dr. WARD has won one from Mr. GRAHAM, and in the third class Mr. ARIETA and Dr. GILBERT have each won a game. The second game between Capt. McKENZIE and Mr. STANLEY will take place on Wednesday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock.

By an error in the announcement of this tournament in a previous issue, one of the players in the third class was spelt SCHULTZ, instead of SCHULTZE. The distinguished chess-player bearing the former name is not engaged in the present contest.

The tournament will continue to-day.

City Mortality.

Four hundred and thirty-three deaths occurred in this city during the past week—108 men, 79 women, 133 boys and 113 girls—being an increase of 27 as compared with the record of the previous week and of 2 as compared with that of the corresponding period of last year. The mortality by the principal diseases was as follows:

FROM ACUTE DISEASE.

Apoplexy	11	Fever, puerperal	3
Bleeding	2	Fever, remittent	2
Bronchitis	8	Fever, scarlet	13
Convulsions, adult	1	Fever, typhoid	12
Convulsions, infantile	48	Fever, typhus	3
Convulsions, puerperal	1	Whooping-cough	2
Croup	12	Inflammation, bowels	14
Diarrhea	3	Inflammation, brain	4
Diptherite	16	Inflammation, lungs	42
Dysentery	3	Inflammation, stomach	3
Epilepsy	3	Inflammation, womb	1
Erysipelas	1	Measles	7
Fever, bilious	1	Small-pox	1
Fever, intermittent	1		
Total			218

FROM CHRONIC DISEASE.

Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Kidneys	5	Enlargement of the heart	1
Asthma	1	Fatty heart	1
Brain, disease of	14	Fatty liver	1
Cancer	5	Heart, disease of	13
Cancer of the bowels	1	Heart, disease of rheumatic	1
Cancer of the liver	1	Kidneys, disease of	3
Cirrhosis of the liver	8	Liver, disease of	1
Consumption	61	Marasmus, adult	1
Debility, adult	3	Marasmus, infantile	20
Debility, infantile	16	Palsy	3
Dropsy	10	Spine, disease of	1
Dropsy in the head	11		
Total			180

FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Burned or scalded	4	Lues venera	1
Casualties	7	Malformation	1
Casualties by fall	1	Old age	8
Casualties by shooting	1	Premature birth	4
Delirium tremens	2	Strangulated hernia	1
Drowned	1	Suffocation, accidental	2
Exposure	1		
Killed or murdered	1	Total	35

Abatement of Nuisances.

The following is a schedule of the work of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection in the abatement and removal of nuisances, &c., for the week ending Jan. 6, 1866:

Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	42
Notices for abatement served	109
Nuisances abated, under notice	163
Sinks and water-closets cleaned	76
Loads of night-soil removed from the city limits	384
Dead horses removed from the city limits	64
Dead cows removed from the city limits	3
Dead hogs removed from the city limits	6
Dead dogs and other small animals removed from the city limits	10
Number of barrels of offal	1,200
Unsound veal seized, pounds	550
Unsound mutton seized, pounds	180

Various Fires.

At 5 o'clock P. M. an alarm was given of fire at No. 187 Lewis-street, caused by a defective chimney. No damage. At 5:45 P. M. a second alarm came from No. 520 Eleventh-avenue, in JOHN CLARK'S liquor store, caused by a gas pipe bursting. Damage very slight. At 6:20 P. M. the third alarm came from No. 229 Pearl-street, which fire originated on the second floor occupied by McKECHNIE, WATTS & Co., as a crockery auction warehouse. Damage to stock about $200. Fully insured. The third floor is occupied by S. H. ISAACS, dealer in leaf tobacco. Total loss to stock $1,000; also fully insured. The building is damaged about $200. At 10:15 a fire was discovered in the second floor of premises No. 23 Center-street, on the corner of Chambers, occupied by Mr OTTO MYERS as a law office. The third floor is occupied by Mr. KELLER and others, as law chambers, while the first floor is a furniture-store. The fourth floor is occupied by the janitor, CHARLES HUBENER. The loss of the occupants will not fall far short of $9,000, that of the janitor's being fully $1,000. One of the chambers contained a valuable law library, though, owing to the difficulty of getting into the building and the lateness of the hour, it could not be ascertained who the owner was. The damage to the building will reach nearly $2,500. The reticence of the janitor prevents any list of insurance being given. In spite of the intense cold, the efforts of the firemen kept the fire confined to the building in which it was discovered. The cars were prevented from running lower than Chambers-street, by the tracks being filled with ice. As we go to press the Centre-street fire is essentially extinguished....Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the first floor of the dwelling occupied by Mr. HENRY CHUCK, No. 201 Henry-street. The building was damaged about $2,000, and Mr. CHUCK'S furniture nearly $1,000. The building was insured for $4,000, and the furniture for $1,000. The second floor was occupied by Mr. J. C. SCHENCK, whose loss is $600, insured for $1,100. Notwithstanding the piercing cold the firemen worked well, and successfully confined the flames to the premises where they originated.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A SAFE BLOWN OPEN BY BURGLARS.—Yesterday morning, the porter employed by Mr. HANS REES, a leather dealer, doing business at No. 37 Ferry-street, discovered that the store had been entered by burglars during the interval between Saturday night and Monday morning. On further examination it was found that the office safe had been blown open and $3,000 worth of United States bonds abstracted. Entrance to the safe had been effected by drilling a number of holes in the door, encircling the patent lock, after which powder was inserted and the safe blown open. The funds taken from the safe consisted of eight $50 and twenty-six $100 United States 7.30 bonds. The entrance to the premises was no doubt effected by means of false keys, as no evidence of a forcible entry exists. The dates, numbers and letters of the missing bonds are registered in Mr. REES' books, so it will be difficult for the thieves to successfully dispose of them. A reward of $500 has been offered for their recovery.

THE ASTORIA FERRY.—The boats of this company, which run from Eighty-sixth-street, New-York, to Astoria, have ceased their trips. The company state that they have expended a cash capital of $75,000, and have found the business to be unremunerative. They complain that the slip at the foot of Eighty-sixth-street cannot be used for ferry purposes, and that the Common Council refuse to assign them any other slip, or to allow them to choose any other location. The Commissioners of the sinking fund have hitherto declined to order a sale of the ferry lease at auction, as requested by the company. The slip at present in use is said to be too short, and it is impossible to lengthen it, the water there being 70 feet in depth, with a rocky bottom. Both the boats of the company are now in a disabled condition from injuries resulting from the difficult nature of the entrance into the slip. Under these circumstances the company say there is nothing left for them but to abandon the enterprise altogether.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—Mr. JOHN PERRIER, a merchant doing business in Newport, R. I., appeared before Inspector CARPENTER, on Friday last, and made complaint that one HENRY A. DENIS, a native of France, had committed forgery by signing his (PERRIER'S) name to a check for $150, on the Pacific Bank, of this city, and making it payable to the order of ex-Gov. WM. B. LAWRENCE, of Rhode Island. It appears that DENIS was successful in obtaining the money on the false check, and at the time of the complaint he was supposed to be in the city. Officer STRAUSS, of the Central Department was ordered to make due search for the accused, and subsequently arrested him at a public house. The prisoner was yesterday taken to Rhode Island and committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

A BANK BOOK STOLEN.—Officer SCHNEIDER, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested JOHN GARDNER, a boy about thirteen years of age, on a charge of having stolen a bank book showing a deposit of $100 in the Atlantic Savings' Bank, the property of DAVID DUFF, of No. 185 Chatham-street. It was stated that on securing the book young GARDNER presented it to the paying teller of the bank, WM. B. HUSON, and requested that gentleman to pay him $40. As usual with such cases the signature of the boy was compared with that of Mr. DUFF'S on record in the signature book. A discrepancy being observable, GARDNER was questioned, when he became frightened and ran off. On being arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, the prisoner was committed for trial in default of bail.

NEW-YORK STATE MILITARY ASSOCIATION.—The annual meeting of this association will be held on the 16th and 17th of this month, in the Chamber of Supervisors, Albany. Matters of much importance to the National Guard of the State will be placed before the members, a large number of whom are expected to attend, as circulars have been issued over the signature of the President, Hon. F. A. CONKLING, calling for the presence of every commissioned officer in the State. The annual address will be delivered in the assembly by the soldier-orator, Brig.-Gen. STEWART L. WOODFORD.

MISS DICKINSON'S LECTURE.—ANNA E. DICKINSON speaks to-night at the Cooper Institute, giving her lecture entitled "Home-thrusts, or Marrying and Giving in Marriage." The announcement of a lecture to be given by her on the 15th ult., by which hundreds of people were imposed upon, was made, we understand, without a shadow of authority from her. That for the lecture to-night has her sanction, and the public need not fear a disappointment.

DE CORDOVAS' LECTURES—Those persons who take pleasure in side-splitting humor will avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by Mr. DE CORDOVA, of gratifying their predilections. This remarkably-comical and touchingly-pathetic speaker opens a course of three lectures this evening at Dodworth's Hall, to be continued on the two succeeding Tuesdays. The topic for presentation to-night is the highly-suggestive one of "Our First Baby."

BROOKLYN NEWS.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ALDERMEN—ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS—THE DEMOCRATIC SLATE BROKEN.—The Board of Aldermen met last evening. The Mayor elect, SAMUEL BOOTH, Esq., occupied the chair. A quorum could not at first be procured, but in a few hours matters were arranged, and an election for President of the board was entered into with the following result: ARCHIBALD M. BLISS, Seventeenth Ward, (Rep.,) 11 votes; JOSEPH WILSON, Eighth Ward, (Dem.,) 9 votes. Mr. BLISS was declared elected. The new President, who is very popular, regardless of party, was conducted to the chair by Aldermen WILSON and McLAUGHLIN, and the audience manifested their satisfaction by the stamping of feet and clapping of hands. The President made a brief address in which he alluded to the late rebellion which had been crushed by patriotic men, and that now we found liberty still flourishing and the constitution unimpaired. He expressed himself as opposed to the false economy of reducing the salaries of subordinates in the different departments of the City Government, while lavishing thousands of dollars upon those in more elevated positions.

The Mayor's message was previously read by the clerk, Mr. HENRY McCLOSKEY. The most prominent subjects treated upon are the Fire Department, in which he recommends that the paid system be adopted in preference to the present volunteer system, but prefers that the department be separated from New-York. In regard to the streets, he recommends that the lamps be lighted every night whether the moon is supposed to shine or not, and that the Legislature be applied to for a law authorizing the city to do so. In view of the approaching disease introduced from Europe it is recommended that the city be thoroughly cleaned. The irregularities in the names and numbers of many of the streets are adverted to, and a request made that the existing evils be remedied. The streets are to be repaired and placed in proper condition. Drives to the suburbs are recommended—one from the Eastern and another from the Western District. The transfer of Wallabout Lands between the United States Government and the city is adverted to as advantageous to both contracting parties—Brooklyn gaining a direct thoroughfare over a portion of Wallabout Bay to Williamsburgh, thus shortening the distance at least one mile, and reducing the time of travel by cars from 15 to 20 minutes. The message also states that Brooklyn furnished 30,000 men for the Union armies during the late war, and the claims of those who are disabled or needy are recommended to the attention of those in authority. One thousand copies of the messsage were ordered to be printed.

The board then proceeded with the election of officers for the coming year. The following were chosen, the vote being 11 to 9 in nearly every case—all Democrats:

City Clerk—Henry McCloskey.
Health Officer—Jos. B. Jones.
Keeper City Hall—John A. Flanagan.
Inspector of Pavements, W. D.—Philip Clare.
Sealers Weights and Measures, W. D.—Charles O'Rourke and Wm. Powers.
Assistant Keeper of the City Hall—Thomas McGuire.
Messenger of the Board—Henry Lang.
Engineer City Hall—Timothy Ward.
Clerk of City Market—Bernard Kerrigan.
Inspector of Pavements, E. D.—Lewis Mentrup.
Sealers Weights and Measures, E. D.—Christian Eiseman and Thomas Winchell.
Keeper of Washington Park—Chas. Hawkins.
Keeper City Park—Daniel Ward.
Keeper Third-street Bridge—Patrick Farley.
Keeper Carroll Park—Patrick Macnamara.
Keeper Hamilton-avenue Bridge—John Fowler.
Keeper Ninth-street Bridge—Solomon Styler.
Keeper Fourteenth Ward Docks—John Hughes.
Keeper Eleventh Ward Pound—Hugh McDermott.
Poundmaster Eighteenth Ward—John Geib.
Poundmaster Eighth Ward—John Lindsey.

This completes the list of candidates elected, with the exception of two or three, occupying positions of small value. The "slate," as originally agreed upon by the Democrats, (who have a majority in the board,) was broken in consequence of the disaffection of two or three members who claimed that they had not been properly treated by the caucus. A new programme was consequently arranged and carried out, resulting in the election of the candidates above named.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, TUESDAY, JAN. 9.—Nos. 16, (preferred,) 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 31½, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44.

[Advertisement.]

BEHIND THOSE ROSEATE GATES,

The lips of girlhood, there should be a fragrant palace elegantly furnished with ivory and coral. To drop metaphor. Young ladies, you should keep your teeth and gums in perfect order, if you hope in after life to enjoy the blessings of a sound set of dentals and a sweet breath. What will enable you to do this? you ask. Nothing but Fragrant SOZODONT. We reply.

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Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	Jan. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Jan. 13	New-York	Glasgow.
Hermann	Jan. 13	New-York	Bremen.
Arago	Jan. 20	New-York	Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

Canada	Dec. 23	Liverpool	Boston.
Borussia	Dec. 27	Southampton	New-York.
Helvetia	Dec. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
St. David	Dec. 30	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 3	Southampton	New-York.
Washington	Jan. 5	Havre	New-York.
Germania	Jan. 10	Hamburg	New-York.
New-York	Jan. 17	Southampton	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 24 | Sun sets..... 4 51 | Moon rises... 12 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 35 | Gov. Island. 2 24 | Hell Gate.... 3 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Metis, ——, Baltimore, J. B. Smull.

Ship Electric, (Hamb.,) Young, London and Hamburg, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Talisman, Anderson, Pernambuco and a market, J. L. Phipps & Co.; Dirigo, Blair, Apalachicola E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Peter Symons, (Br.,) Cummins, Liverpool, J. C. McArthur; Abraham Lincoln, (Ital.,) Prinandello, Naples, A. P. Agresti.

Brigs Enterprise, (Br.,) Lancelot, St. Pierre, S. R. Reynal & Son; Thorkill, (Dan.,) Anderson, Pernambuco and Bahia, Sloman & Edye; Isabel Beurman, Small, Sagua la Grande, H. W. Loud & Co.

Schooners Caroline Knight, Gardner, Salem, R. W. Ropes & Co.; Annie, Hadwin, Fall River; E. Closson, Coombs, Jacksonville, C. B. Dibble; Wave Crest, Davis, Mobile, N. H. Brigham; Ella, (Br.,) Van Norden, St. John, N. B.; Lottie, Bunker, Galveston, Young & Cowan; S. S. Lee, Somers, Georgetown, S. C. Goldthwaite; Ida L., Bacon, Boston, Overton; G. J. Jones, Crowe[illegible] Norfolk, T. B. Chase & Co.; Emma, (Br.,) Billings, John, Antigua, B. P. Sherman; J. W. Webster, Botsworth, Galveston, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Fairbanks, Powell, Wilmington, N. C., 72 hours, with mdse. to Chas. H. Pierson.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, Charleston, Jan. 5, with mdse. to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer City Point, Talbot, Charleston.

Schr. Burnside, Frellick, Fortune Bay, N. F., 10 ds., with fish to Charles Shearer.

Schr. M. E. Gage, Hopkins, Philadelphia.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 8—Arr. steamer Miami, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

There are no arrivals by bay of Sandy Hook this morning. The ship Neptune, from Liverpool, is at anchor in the Lower Bay. There is considerable drift ice in the rivers, which has done some damage to the pier ends on the North River, and caused the vessels at anchor to drag.

The ship Escort, Capt. Flitner, arrived from Liverpool on Saturday last, has been anchored in the North River until this morning, when the drift ice came down with the ebb tide with such force as to cut her through forward, making it necessary to run her ashore on the flats near Bedloe's Island. Sufficient cargo will have to be taken out of her to get at the break in her bow, when she will be easily got off.

CATARRH!

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A HARMLESS FLUID

OF AGREEABLE ODOR.

The Sense of Taste and Smell

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DR. R. GOODALE'S

CATARRH REMEDY

Has cured more cases of Catarrh than all the other remedies put together, as thousands can testify, who have tried every other known means of cure in vain, and have been permanently cured by using

DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDIES.

It will certainly cure, if you follow the directions upon the bottles, which are very simple and plain.

SOME OF THE FIRST PHYSICIANS ARE RECOMMENDING IT.

Do not allow the druggist to palm off any other preparation upon you. If they do not keep it, send money to the Agent, and it will be forwarded at once.

Price, $1 per bottle, each. Send stamp for Pamphlet.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY will please notice that the genuine article bears the signature of "R. GOODALE, M. D.," upon the wrapper, and no other signature; and that C. R. PARKER, No. 75 Bleecker-st., New-York, is his sole agent for the sale of same.

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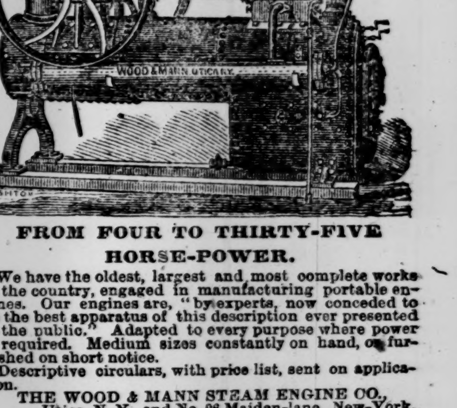
PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.



FROM FOUR TO THIRTY-FIVE HORSE-POWER.

We have the oldest, largest and most complete works in the country, engaged in manufacturing portable engines. Our engines are, "by experts, now conceded to be the best apparatus of this description ever presented to the public." Adapted to every purpose where power is required. Medium sizes constantly on hand, or furnished on short notice.

Descriptive circulars, with price list, sent on application.

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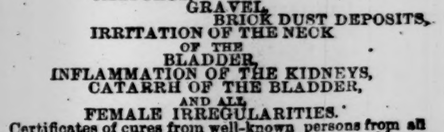

CONSTITUTION WATER

is without doubt, the only known remedy for DIABETES, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICK DUST DEPOSITS, IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, AND ALL FEMALE IRREGULARITIES.

Certificates of cures from well-known persons from all parts of the country in circular, will be sent on addressing MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

HENRY'S EXCELSIOR LINIMENT IS superior to all others for the cure of headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, bruises, sprains, soreness, toothache, sore throat, &c. Sole by Druggists.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 111, Jan. 8, 1866.
19, 24, 47, 22, 32, 59, 68, 21, 27, 58, 54, 57, 65.

KENTUCKY—CLASS C, Jan. 8, 1866.
34, 31, 25, 61, 54, 6, 60, 44, 71, 15, 24, 50, 10, 40.

SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 11, Jan. 8, 1866.
46, 31, 38, 24, 41, 23, 51, 42, 37, 71, 13, 69, 17.

SHELBY—CLASS No. 12, Jan. 8, 1866.
77, 55, 40, 27, 42, 62, 56, 13, 60, 36, 17, 25, 35, 54.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY TICKETS, Price $30 in currency. Orders received. JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

CIRCULARS IN THE ABOVE LOTTERIES sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

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